

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 564-5.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

{ PRICE ONE SHILLING.
WITH THREE SUPPLEMENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.

It was a happy idea to institute in Ireland an Exhibition of the products of Irish Industry; nor was the choice of the beautiful and hospitable city of Cork, as the scene of this industrial gathering, by any means less happy than the original idea of the promoters. Every visitor of Ireland—and it has been said with truth that in every new visitor Ireland receives a new friend—is strongly impressed with the contrast presented by the agricultural and the manufacturing districts of that long-suffering country. Where the people depend solely upon agriculture, the land is covered with roofless tenements, deserted villages, untilled fields, and a squalid, half-famished, and degraded population, who fly from it as fast as ships can be found to carry them across the Atlantic, or who remain at home, either miserable and broken-spirited, or miserable and revengeful. On the other hand, where the people depend wholly or in part upon manufactures and commerce, the mud hovel is replaced by the brick and slated cottage—decent garments are seen instead of the most pitiable of all rags, the rags of the Irish cottier—the faces of the people are bright with the proverbial good-humour and joyousness of the national character—and the appearance of the country is as cheerful and flourishing as that of any part of England or Scotland. In fact, the want of manufactures has been one of the unhappily too numerous, and perhaps the greatest of the, causes that have produced the sufferings of a land for which nature has done so much and man so little. All that Protection afforded to Irish in common with British agriculture, failed to protect or feed the people; and it was mainly the misery of that portion of the country and its agriculturists, as all the world know, which compelled the late illustrious Statesman, whose loss we yet deplore, to follow, as Mr. Disraeli is now doing, the spirit of the age, and to establish Free Trade as the only possible alleviation and remedy for their sufferings. Had it not been for trade and manufactures, the condition of Ireland, wretched as it was prior to the year 1846, would have been still worse; and had it not been for Free Trade, the state of the country, bad as it has been subsequent to that memorable epoch, would have been far more deplorable and disastrous;—a visible darkness without a ray of hope. Protected agriculture, and the scantiness or absence of manufactures, brought Ireland to the verge of ruin. Free Trade and free industry, and scope for both, will yet restore her to her right place, unless religious and political squabbles should unhappily defeat the work. We hope, however, for better things. As the Mayor of Cork aptly reminded the Viceroy, the country has indeed passed through a severe ordeal of calamity and privations; and it is impossible to read the account of the proceedings, and to reflect upon the good feeling which pervaded all classes, as well as upon the highly creditable display of objects of art and industry which the Exhibition presented, without believing that the worst has passed. Every Englishman, as well as every Irishman, will cordially join in the wish expressed on the occasion, “that the Exhibition may prove the commencement of an era of cheering contrast to the years that have gone by, and that it may be followed by the results which its promoters had in view—the more profitable development of the resources of Ireland, and the triumph of the skill and intelligence of her people.”

Among the more prominent objects exhibited as proofs of the ingenuity and proficiency of Irishmen in the industrial as well as in the fine arts, were machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, furniture, carved woods, paper, porcelain, and the staple textile fabrics for which Belfast and the north of Ireland are unrivalled. In addition to these, the genius of Irishmen for sculpture was ably represented by the works of Hogan and Macdowall—familiar to all the visitors of the Crystal Palace, where they previously played no mean part in stimulating and administering to the love of the beautiful. And if Ireland made particularly manifest on this occasion a fact which none denied, that her sons are well qualified to run in the great race of competition with the skilled workmen of the world, it is more for the hopefulness of the occasion than for the greatness of the present results, that the Exhibition assumes a character of national importance.

There are two distinct and yet related branches of manufacture for which Ireland is peculiarly well fitted, and for which her soil and climate, as well as her water power, offer the most admirable facilities, that would, if properly developed, and left free to the vivifying influence of English capital, and to the energies of the population, suffice to eradicate, by no slow process, the moral and physical evils that always attend upon semi-starvation. The one is the manufacture of linen, the other is the scarcely less important manufacture of paper. The first can scarcely be said to have attained its proper growth, or to employ a quarter of the people that it might employ, were the cultivation of flax better understood by Irish farmers. The second can scarcely

be said to exist at all, though, were it not for the operation of the Excise laws, that prevent the manufacture of agricultural refuse into paper, many thousands of persons of both sexes, now [the tenants of the palatial workhouses, or no less palatial lunatic asylums of Ireland, might be employed as contented and well-fed labourers. But public attention has lately been strongly drawn to both of these great branches of industry, and in due course of time there is reason to believe that they will meet with favour and encouragement, not simply at the hands of capitalists and of the Government, but at those of the owners and occupiers of the soil. By degrees the estates of Ireland will fall into the possession of solvent proprietors, who will find it their interest, as well as that of their tenantry, to introduce and stimulate the cultivation of flax, for the double purposes of the linen and of the paper manufacture; in which case we may expect the south of Ireland to become as happy and flourishing as the north; and the wild and desolate west to wear a smile of prosperity which shall rival that of the now more favoured east. When the land shall be intersected with railways, as it speedily will be—when the submarine telegraph shall be daily at work in conveying the tidings of business to be done—when Galway and the ports of the west shall be the packet stations in direct and immediate communication with the western world over the

Atlantic—and when the subtle agency of electricity shall bring Galway and New York within five minutes of each other, as they must and will be brought before many years shall elapse—we may expect that not even the annual emigration of hundreds of thousands of stalwart and willing men, and—what is far worse—not even the political feuds and religious animosities of ages, will prevent Ireland from assuming her true position—that of an integral part of Great Britain, her equal in worldly wealth, as well as in freedom and intelligence.

Such, at least, are the hopes that may not irrationally or oversanguinely be formed of the future condition of Ireland, when she shall finally recover from the prostration of energy with which long years of calamity have afflicted her. Of this happy consummation the signs at the present time are neither few nor feeble. The Cork Exhibition is important as being the last and most striking of these signs, but it is far from being the only one. With a little more confidence on the part of capitalists—a confidence which is fast growing—Ireland will be raised from the condition of a purely agricultural, to that of an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial country. She will then rise in the scale of nations, and her name will no longer be synonymous with turbulence, misgovernment, and misery.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, JUST ERECTED AT EDINBURGH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

COLOSSAL BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT EDINBURGH.

The citizens of Edinburgh have this year appropriately commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo by the inauguration of a splendid Statue of its illustrious hero.

This great work of art, which we engrave upon the preceding page, has just been placed in front of the Register-House, Edinburgh, and forms one of the most striking objects in that romantic and beautiful city. The Statue is colossal in dimensions, measuring nearly 14 feet in height; and, together with the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, rising from the ground about 26 feet. The bronze weighs nearly 12 tons. This is by far the most perfect sculptural work ever produced in Scotland, and will serve to extend and perpetuate the fame of the already eminent sculptor, Mr. John Steell. It also derives additional interest from its being the first bronze statue ever cast in Scotland, and from its having been executed in the artist's own studio, under his immediate superintendence, as was the practice of the celebrated Chantrey.

Unlike most other bronze statues, in this the different parts are not riveted together, but fused—an improvement attended by considerable labour and difficulty. The only parts of the horse which touch the pedestal are the hind feet and the tail; and, accordingly, in order to preserve the balance, great skill was required in apportioning exactly to each part its proper weight of metal. We believe the only other equestrian statue in a similar posture is that of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, where the difficulty is chiefly overcome by the not very appropriate introduction of a serpent, upon which the horse is trampling, and which not only strengthens the hind legs, but projects far behind, and serves as a balneo.

The Statue represents the Duke mounted on his charger, and issuing orders; the reins lie loose on the neck of his plunging steed; in one hand he holds them and his plumed hat, and with the other points commandingly to a distant part of the field. The time of life selected by the sculptor is that in which the character and intellect of the Duke have stamped themselves in fullest vigour upon his countenance—apparently between forty-five and fifty, nearly approximating to the Duke's age at his crowning field at Waterloo. The head is uncovered; and the shortness of the somewhat crisp and wavy hair displays the well-turned contour of the head and the bold firm features of the face. In his younger days, as Lady Hester Stanhope assures us, the Duke possessed the charm of beauty in no common degree; but the Statue embodies rather the indomitable firmness of resolve, which so peculiarly characterised his maturity.

The steed, it will be seen, is in a rearing position, and in a state of high excitement; his dilated nostrils, expanded eye-balls, and startled mane embodying the description of the war-horse in Job. The likeness of the Duke is admirable; the draping chaste and effective; and, while the habiliments and accoutrements of a Field-Marshal are faithfully depicted, the military cloak is arranged in a manner to secure a continuance of flowing line, and to render the bald trimness of the modern costume less observable. We beg to congratulate the artist on his success, and the metropolis of Scotland on the possession of this noble memorial of the hero of Waterloo.

The Statue was announced to be inaugurated, with grand Masonic ceremony, on the 18th (yesterday); and the event was to be celebrated by a public dinner at the Hopetoun Rooms.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADDISCOMBE MILITARY COLLEGE.—On Saturday last the chairman and a large body of the directors of the Hon. East India Company proceeded to Addiscombe, to receive the usual half-yearly report of the progress of the students. Amongst the distinguished visitors were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Gough, Lord Montagu, Lord De Ros, &c., and a large number of military officers of both services. The following prizes were awarded:—First Class: Mr. A. M. Lang, the first prize in math. matics, first in fortification, military surveying, first Hindustani, and the gold Pollock medal. Mr. H. F. Hancock, second prize in mathematics, second in fortification, military drawing, and civil drawing. Mr. E. W. Humphrey, prize in French, and first prize for general good conduct (a splendid artillery sword). Several other prizes having been awarded, the greater part of the company adjourned to the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, where a sumptuous luncheon was provided, and the proceedings of the day terminated.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.—In a Parliamentary document recently printed there is a report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to prepare the militia estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1853. The estimate of the charge of the disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of April, 1852, to the 31st of March, 1853, both days inclusive, is £386,715—£365,515 for Great Britain, and 21,200 for Ireland. The sum provided in 1851-52 was £103,700. The cost of raising and training 50,000 men for England and Wales in the current year is thus made up:—For bounties and recruiting charges payable on enrolment and after training, £100,000; pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, when assembled for training and exercise, £74,200; clothing for non-commissioned officers and men, £63,750; beer money, marching money, and other contingent expenses, £31,465; making, for raising and training the militia, £269,415. There is a charge of £39,700 for disembodied allowances of permanent staff, £7,000 for disembodied allowances of subalterns, and other sums as retired allowances and outpensioners of militia; making £365,515 as the charge for England and Wales in the year ending the 31st of March next.

THE ROYAL MARINES AT WOOLWICH.—The Lords of the Admiralty have placed Captain Hawkey and Lieutenant Swain, of the Woolwich division, on permanent half-pay, owing to the events which led to the late assault and subsequent courts-martial in which those officers figured as the principals.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Mr. Hume has obtained a return (just printed) relating to the number of all ranks in the army, and also the force of the Royal Navy from 1835 to 1851-52. In 1835-36 the total of the land and sea force was 138,152. In 1847-48 it was 202,429 (the highest in the return), and in 1851-52 the total number of the two services was 171,133.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday, at the School-house; Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., in the chair. Of the visitors, many were naval officers; amongst them, Sir Charles Ogle, Sir John Ross, Admiral Meynell, Admiral Price, Captains Holbrook, O'Callaghan, Marrett, King, Cornwall, Jay, Boys, Wilson, &c. The President having opened the proceedings with a suitable and congratulatory address, the examiners' reports were read. From these it appeared that the state of education, secular and religious, in the institution was most satisfactory. The usual number of prizes was then awarded.

The Edinburgh, 56, Captain Hewlet, at Portsmouth, is now taking in her power and shells. On her trial on Saturday along the measured mile she far surpassed in speed all other screw line-of-battle ships. In six runs she averaged 8½ knots; but for the first four at full steam she made an average of 9 knots. She makes 12 or 14 more screw revolutions than either of the corresponding vessels of her class, and consequently her speed is superior ¼ knots. Mandlay and Field are the makers of her machinery.

The Vulcan iron troop steam-ship, at Portsmouth, Commander Von Donop, is fitting up with coal, &c., and six months' provisions and stores, being ordered to prepare for the embarkation of four companies of the 40th Regiment for Australia: these she takes to Melbourne; the remaining two companies will be conveyed in some other ship for Port Phillip.

Letters from the Mediterranean announce the visit to Palermo of the Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor, in the *Volta* frigate. Before he left the French fleet arrived, consisting of six sail of the line and four steam-frigates. They remained a week, during which the two Admirals and all the superior officers were splendidly entertained by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Earl of Shrewsbury. On leaving, they sailed for Tunis. The English fleet was expected soon.

On Saturday last the second flower-show this season of the Horticultural Society took place at their gardens, Chiswick. In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, there was but a scanty attendance of visitors on the occasion. The show of flowers and early fruits was most admirable. The chief prizes were awarded as follows:—For best collection of 20 stone or greenhouse plants: large gold medal (value £15), Mr. May; gold Knightian medal (value £10), Mr. Cole; gold Banksian medal (value £7), Mr. Taylor. For stone or greenhouse plants, in collections of 15: gold Knightian, Mr. Green; gold Banksian, Mr. Carson. Stone or greenhouse plants, in collections of six, in pots not less than 20 inches in diameter: gold Knightian, Mr. May; gold Banksian, Mr. Kinghorn. For exotic orchids, in collections of 20: large gold, Mr. Blake; gold Knightian, Mr. Franklin; gold Banksian, Mr. Williams. Exotic orchids, in collections of 15: gold Banksian, Messrs. Veitch; silver gilt, Messrs. Hollinsons. Exotic orchids, in collections of 10: gold Banksian, Mr. Carson; silver gilt, Mr. Woolley. For single specimens: gold Banksian, Mr. Smith, bergiana. For roses in pots, in collections of 12: gold Banksian, Mr. Terry; gold Banksian, Messrs. Lane. Cape heaths, in collections of 10 (entirely distinct varieties): gold Banksian, Mr. Smith; gold Banksian, Messrs. Collinson.

On the 31st ult., 97 veterans, remnants of the French army under the Empire, met at a banquet at Vico, near Mondovi (Piedmont). Their ages collectively gave a total of 6246 years, making an average of 64 years and 143 days, or nearly five months. The Cistercian monks of the place placed their refectory at the disposal of these living relics of a stirring period, and the band of the National Guard of Mondovi played at the banquet.

A Cambridge town-councillor having refused to pay a levy of sixpence a week for watering the street, twenty-four of his neighbours subscribed the amount in farthings, and made him a present of it, intimating that the subscription would be continued weekly so long as necessary.

The French frigate taking out the French envoy, deputed to arrange with our own envoy the affairs of La Plata, has been detained at Madeira by casualties. Sir Charles Hotham will, therefore, have to remain at Bahia until the French Minister arrives there. It is stated, however, that Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Republic, has evinced an anxious desire to meet the wishes of the British and French Governments, and that we may reasonably hope that the waters of La Plata will soon be opened to the traffic of the world.

The Freemantle Park Estate (freehold), consisting of a domain of 140 acres of exceedingly fine land, with a splendid mansion, was on Tuesday sold by private contract to Mr. Sampson Payne, of Southampton. The estate is situated within a mile of that borough, and was for many years in the possession of the late Gen. Sir George Hewett, and is now occupied by the present Baronet. The purchase-money (including the timber) is somewhere near £20,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The "vexed question" of the confiscation of the Orleans property in conformity with the organic decree of the 22d of January last, has again been mooted in public in the form of an appeal to the Council of State against the recent decision of the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, declaring the competency of that tribunal to take cognizance of the legality of the organic decree of confiscation. The question has thus assumed the shape of a contest between the executive and the judicial powers of the State. The arguments were heard on Tuesday last.

The Court consisted of the Committee on Disputed Questions (*Section de Contentieux*) of the Council of State, and of ten additional Councilors of State selected by the Government from the other sections of the Council. The names of the latter are MM. Tourangin and Suin, of the section of Legislation; MM. J. Boulay and Charles Giraud, of the section of the Interior; MM. Viellefoy and Waisse, of the section of Public Works; MM. Allard and Villemain, of the section of War; and MM. Charlemagne and Vintry, of the section of Finance. M. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, presided. The appeal was founded on the ground that the edicts of the Prince President during his dictatorship, having the force of law, cannot be questioned by any legal tribunals.

M. Leon Cornudet, the member of the committee appointed to report on the question, presented his report, the reading of which formed the opening of the proceedings. There are three descriptions of property involved in the provisions of the confiscation decree—1. The property of Madame Adelaide, bequeathed by that Princess at her death to members of her family; 2. The property bought by Louis Philippe when Duke of Orleans and when King; 3. The apauage of Louis Philippe when Duke of Orleans, as Prince of the blood Royal—and the result which M. Cornudet has arrived at in his report is, that no question or *confit* can be raised with regard to the competence of the ordinary tribunals touching the seizure of the first two descriptions of property; that is, that these tribunals are unquestionably competent; but that, touching the apauage, such *confit* can be raised. The decision is, therefore, partly favourable to the executive power, and partly to the judicial. The dictatorial decree of 22d January is recognised as legally effective with regard to the confiscation of the apauage; but it was declared that it was not in the Dictator's power to bar the jurisdiction of the tribunals affecting the other kinds of property enumerated.

M. Paul Favre, the principal advocate for the Orleans family on the occasion, addressed the court in support of his client's case, with great ability, for upwards of three hours. He contended that the decrees of the 22d of January, 1852, were neither a law nor a political act. They could not be considered a law, for a law could not have a retroactive effect; and nothing that was done by the decrees of the 22d of January could prevent Louis Philippe from having been proprietor on the 7th of August, 1830, of the possessions comprised in the act of donation, and now confiscated by the decrees of January 22—if such were really the case. Neither could it be said, if the heirs of Louis Philippe were the real possessors of those domains on the 21st of January, that, for anything contained in the decrees of the 22d, they had ceased to be the possessors of the property on the 23d. Then it could not be said that the decrees were a political act; for the terms of the decrees themselves formally indicated that they were not so, by saying that the Government reclaimed property which had devolved on the State, in virtue of the advent of Louis Philippe to the throne. The decrees of the 22d of January were, therefore, nothing more nor less than a claim put in by the State to the possessions of Louis Philippe when he ascended the throne; and, as such, the question was clearly a proper one to be submitted to the ordinary tribunals of justice. M. Favre then alluded to the rights of other parties over the properties in question—rights which were undoubted, and which could not be annihilated by the decrees of the 22d of January, or by any other act of Government. He declared that if the proprietors of land and other immovable property trembled while waiting for the decision of the Council of State on this important question, it was not because they did not consider themselves sufficiently strong, but because they dreaded the consequences. They feared that the day might arrive when, in virtue of the decision then to be given, the masses might demand a revision of the title to property. The time was not long past when that language had rung in the ears of every man in the country; and he called upon the Council to hesitate before pronouncing a decision which would be held as a pretext for similar claims.

This speech produced a great sensation upon all in court, from its uncompromising boldness of tone.

M. Maigne, the Government commissioner, replied on the part of the Executive. He demanded the confirmation of the decree so far as related to the property comprised in the grant of August 7, 1830; but that it should be annulled as respected the property descended to the Orleans family from the Princess Adelaide.

The Court took time to deliberate before giving its judgment.

A man named Vinchan was found guilty on Tuesday, by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for having taken an active part in promoting the insurrection in December. He was sentenced to eight years' hard labour.

The *Patrie* affirms that the Government intend to bring forward a bill to abolish trial by jury. The same journal denies, in a communicated official note, that the grant to the Polish refugees has been withdrawn.

The *Moniteur* contains the decree ordering 80,000 men to be raised for the service of the army and navy for 1853.

An almost incredible report appears in the *Union* and the *Siecle*, that it is contemplated to suppress all newspapers except the *Moniteur*, which is to be considerably reduced in price, so as to enable all classes of the people to purchase it.

The new Board of Admiralty has been formed, of which the Minister of Marine is to be the President.

Letters from Algiers state that an insurrection had broken out in the neighbourhood of Ghelma. The French troops immediately marched against the enemy, and an engagement followed, which ended in the French soldiers sustaining a greater loss of life than the insurgents. The revolt was extending.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from New York to the 5th inst. communicates an announcement that further delay need not be apprehended in carrying out the project of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Childs, were about to leave for London to communicate the arrangement with the capitalists who have agreed to undertake the matter in conjunction with those of the United States. Mr. Childs estimates the cost at from 16,000,000 dols. to 20,000,000 dols., and asserts that the difficulties of construction have been much over-rated. Since the previous surveys were made he had discovered a more advantageous route for the canal; and he states that, instead of an elevation of 480 feet, there is only one of 48 feet. He considers the greater part of the river San Juan to be navigable.

Meagher, the escaped exile, was receiving great honours from his countrymen at New York. He had been invited to visit Albany and Boston, where arrangements were made to do him honour. On the 29th ult. he held a levee, which was attended by a large number of people; and at New Jersey a large meeting was held, in order to devise the most efficacious mode of paying him respect.

Both Houses of Congress had, after a short recess, resumed their sittings on the 4th inst.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward's resolution calling for the Hulseman correspondence was adopted. Mr. Catt asked for the items of expense incurred in enforcing the fugitive slave law, but his resolution was postponed for the present. In the House of Representatives petitions for a mint at New York were presented.

Mr. Clay's health remains much the same during the last fortnight, there being no change either for better or worse.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention had been sitting four days, but no indication of a nomination for the Presidency was apparent.

From Central and South America we learn that the city of Guayaquil was still threatened by Flores, but that it had not been assaulted up to the 1st May. It was expected, however, that Flores would soon commence operations. The Government of Ecuador had made extensive arrangements to repel any attack, and the issue of the affair was doubtful.

Late advices from Rio Grande represent the Texan frontier as being in a more deplorable condition than ever. Six Americans have been killed.

Advices from Mexico announce that the Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill, granting to Colonel Sloc the right of way across Tehuantepec.

From California there are advices to the 6th of May. Great excite-

ment prevailed along the banks of the American River with regard to the Chinese, and daily expulsions were taking place from that locality. The Legislature had adjourned, not, however, before a few scenes had occurred during the debate on the bill for the expulsion of the Chinese. The expulsion of these foreigners in the interior and at Sacramento city had been completely effected.

The accounts from the mines are very meagre, but not unfavourable. The total shipments of gold in the month of April were close upon 3,500,000 dols. In March rather over 2,500,000 dols. were shipped.

The arrivals of persons from all parts of the world at San Francisco were at the ascertained rate of 84,000 per annum; 2500 had arrived from China in April.

An attempt to seize a large quantity of Californian gold dust, brought by the steamer *Winfield Scott* to Panama, was made on the 22d ult. When the boat containing the treasure landed at the mole, a large party of natives surrounded it and endeavoured to secure the gold. A severe struggle ensued, but the marauders were ultimately beaten off. A trunk containing 12,000 dollars was afterwards stolen between Panama and Cruces.

AUSTRALIA.

There are advices this week, by the ship *Viniera*, from Sydney to March 10th. New gold fields were constantly discovered; and the yield of the precious metal, both in the Sydney and Melbourne districts, was daily increasing. Emigration had set in with great vigour from California and the South Sea Islands; and American diggers were hourly swelling the crowd that was still thronging to the diggings.

No very earnest complaints of the want of agricultural or pastoral labour were made in the Sydney district; but at Port Phillip labour was getting extremely scarce, and it was feared that shepherd's wages would run up to an unprecedentedly high rate.

The "gold fever" had begun to thin the settlers in New Zealand. The new settlement of Canterbury was deserted; Wellington and Auckland were nearly in the same condition, and at Van Diemen's Land a similar result was expected.

£55,000 worth of gold has been received by this arrival. The *Blackwell* merchant ship sailed from Sydney on the 7th of March, with a freight of gold amounting to £186,592 on board—57,413 oz., at £3 17s. 9d. per oz.

The *General Hewett* sailed on the same day, with 18,857 oz. of gold on board, estimated at £61,285 14s. at £3 5s. per oz. colonial value at starting.

INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.

Accounts by the overland mail (a telegraphic despatch relating to which appeared in our late edition last week) have been received, dated Bombay, May 12. They comprise intelligence to April 23, from the seat of war in Burmah. A party of the Burmese, about 3000 strong, had made a bold attempt to capture Martaban on the night of the 14th of April. They got within our pickets, but retired after about four hours fighting. Our loss was only two artillerymen slightly wounded. Theirs' is supposed to be very heavy, but they left no dead or wounded on the ground.

On the 20th the ex-Governor of Rangoon sent a flag of truce with an impertinent message to the English commander. He said the English had won the last battle by accident, but that two battles more must be fought (alluding probably to the positions of Donabaw and Prome) before we could reach Ava; he was fully prepared for us, but to prevent the effusion of blood would condescend to treat. General Godwin is said to have torn up the proposals, and told the messenger that he should not listen to any overtures except from a properly accredited envoy from Ava, and that if he caught the ex-Governor he would hang him for firing on his flag of truce (taken up to Rangoon by the *Proserpine*, on the 1st of April). There were rumours of a revolution at Ava, headed by the King's brother.

The cholera, which had made its appearance among the troops employed at Rangoon, had begun to subside. It was attributed entirely to the fatigue and unnecessary exposure they underwent. General Godwin is universally blamed for landing the troops so long before the guns, which it was known from the first would be requisite for the reduction of the Great Pagoda stockade. Burmese labourers were crowding the British quarters in search of employment, which they readily accepted at 2 annas (8d.) per day. Several cargo-boats were in the river, and every day furnished new symptoms of a restoration of tranquillity and resuscitation of trade. On the other hand, the rations for European troops were dear, scarce, and of bad quality, principally consisting of ill-cured pork, no beef being as yet obtainable. Temporary wooden barracks were expected from Moulmein; but meanwhile the troops were without shelter, though the monsoon was daily expected.

As to the future movements of the troops nothing certain appeared to be known: two light steamers, the *Phlegethon* and *Mahanudy*, had been sent on the 21st to the Irrawaddy to reconnoitre, it was hoped with a view to ascertain the practicability of an immediate advance up the river. In all probability, however, the force will not move until after the monsoon.

The following is from a Rangoon letter:—

The Governor of Rangoon has invited tenders for the heads of the British forces, according to prices as per tariff; namely, 50 rupees for the head of a white man, and 30 rupees for the head of a black man. This offer has proved a strong inducement to the Burmese, who go to work desperately to earn the reward. No sooner is a soldier or sepoy down, than several Burmese rush upon him with hatchets and choppers, eager to effect a decapitation and secure the head. In most cases, however, they are compelled to beat as hasty a retreat, with something about their own heads from the comrades of those fallen, though in a few instances they have been successful in carrying off the heads of our poor fellows.

From India proper there is little or no news of interest. In the Nizam's territory disorder, rapine, and violence predominate, and various districts troops were obliged to be posted for the protection of the inhabitants from the hordes of depredators who devastated the country.

From the north-west frontier we learn that Sir Colin Campbell's force had returned to Peshawar on the 18th of April; but a fresh force, consisting of her Majesty's 32d, the 28th Native Infantry, two field pieces, and some heavy guns, with two troops of the 2d Irregular Cavalry, was ordered out in the direction of the Swat River a few days afterwards.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.—On the 2d inst. the French troops in Rome were assembled on the great square of the Vatican to receive the new colours sent from Paris by the President of the Republic. General Gemenet, having ridden along the ranks, formed a square, and having presented the new colours to the various corps, addressed the soldiers in the following terms:—"Soldiers of the division of occupation!—The Prince President of the Republic restores us the French eagles, and commands us to die if necessary in their defence. We will obey. But while at present we could entertain the idea of attacking them? On the other hand, where could France find an enemy to combat amongst the foreign Powers? All the armies of Europe have risen for the same cause, and now all are ready to unite and march to the same conquest, the most glorious of all—the conquest of public order and the happiness of nations. In placing ourselves at the head of this new crusade, so gloriously commenced at Rome, Louis Napoleon wishes that the French army may, if necessary, find the most energetic recollections of its greatest days, and he restores them, their eagles. Glory and gratitude to Louis Napoleon!"

Great damage has been done in the south of France by inundations, especially in the neighbourhood of Cote, Montpellier, and Nîmes. A morning paper has the following on the subject:—"Accounts from Cote and Montpellier announce that the late violent storms had caused the rivers Lez and Moson to overflow their banks, and occasion considerable damage. Several houses and bridges have been carried away. The Lez rose five metres in a few hours; it has never been so high since 1810. At Cote, a Custom-house officer and a Genoese sailor were killed by the lightning. The roads have become impassable, and the ballast on the railway from Cote to Montpellier was washed away for a considerable distance. The accounts from Nîmes are equally disastrous; the Vidourle has overflowed its banks, and the Gardon was threatening to do so. The Rhone has not much risen."

General Ellice has been presented, upon his departure from Malta, with a silver salver and jug, and to his lady some Maltese flag-staff-work, as a token of the high estimation in which he was held. The salver and jug bore the General's crest and the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant-General Ellice, as a small testimonial of high personal regard and grateful remembrance of the benefits conferred on Malta by his military and civil administration." On the flag-staff-work for Mrs. Ellice, "Presented to Mr. Ellice by Maltese friends." Subsequently an address was read to him expressive of the regard he had inspired among all classes in Malta, and of the general regret felt at his departure; to which the General replied in suitable terms.

At Paul's Wharf, last Saturday afternoon, the Rev. James O'Reilly, of St. Peter's, perceiving that one of the passengers had fallen into the water, while stepping to the pier, and was being fast carried down by the tide, at once leaped overboard, and fortunately held the man up until the life-buoy was thrown to their assistance, when both were rescued from their perilous position, amidst the cheers of all on board.

There are no able-bodied male paupers in any of the union work-houses of the provinces of Ulster, in Ireland, at present, and very few females of that class.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—This annual festival in aid of the funds of the Scottish charities of the metropolis took place on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, when a numerous gathering of the aristocracy assembled. The ladies patronesses were the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Athol, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Powis, the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess of Bradford, the Countess of Flahault, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Carrington, Lady Greenock, Lady Anne Charteris, &c. Their efforts on the present occasion were most successful, and the drooping funds of some of the oldest charities in the metropolis will obtain valuable assistance from the funds realised on Monday night.

THE ROYAL GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The ninth anniversary festival of this institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, when a sumptuous dinner was provided; Charles Dickens, Esq., in the chair, supported by H. T. Hope, M.P.; Sir John V. B. Johnston, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Paxton, &c. About 130 gentlemen sat down to dinner. In aid of the dinner Sir William Paxton furnished three large pine-apples, the largest weighing 9 lb. Grapes were furnished from the gardens of the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Spencer. Sir Joseph Paxton acknowledged the toast of the evening, and, in doing so, adverted to the circumstances attaching to the design of the Great Crystal Palace, and to the new edifice about to be erected at Sydenham, which he represented as an edifice which would be far more magnificent in its appearance. The secretary made his first report of subscriptions, among which we recognised those of the Duke of Devonshire, 20 guineas; the chairman, 5 guineas; Sir Joseph Paxton, in addition to many other subscriptions, 10 guineas; Henry T. Hope, Esq., M.P., 10 guineas, in addition to many other donations; Sir Brook Bridges, 10 guineas; Sir J. V. Johnstone, 5 guineas, and 1 guinea annually; W. P. Bathe, Esq., London Tavern, 5 guineas; Westminster Brewery, 10 guineas; Robert Hanbury, Esq., 20 guineas; Sir E. Buxton, 10 guineas; Truman, Hanbury, and Co., 10 guineas, &c.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The fifth annual public examination of the pupils was held on Monday, at the rooms, 20, Dean-street, Soho-square. In the absence of Mr. Alderman Salomons, the chair was taken by Mr. Keelin, the treasurer. Among the company present were—the Chief Rabbi, the Baroness de Rothschild and the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, the Misses Rothschild, Mr. Bravo, of Jamaica, &c. The school, it appears, educates between 60 and 70, the average daily attendance being from 50 to 70, under the able tutelage of the head teachers, Miss Wolfson and Miss Jacobson. The course of examination was in Scripture History—Religious Catechism, comprising the Decalogue, the Thirteen Articles of the Jewish Faith, the Festivals and Fasts, &c.—Hebrew reading and translation—History of England—Geography—English reading—Exhibition of needlework and copybooks—English grammar—Arithmetic—then an Ode, composed for the occasion by Sampson Samuel, Esq., recited by one of the pupils. The answering of the pupils gave great satisfaction.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of subscribers was held on Monday last at the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park; the Earl Mansvers in the chair. Among the company present were Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Mary Ross, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Whartman, Admiral Bowles, General Fanshawe, &c. From the financial statement for the last year it appeared that a diminution had taken place both in the donations and annual subscriptions, while some unusual expenses had rendered necessary the sale of £230 Exchequer Bills. The recent magnificent donation of £470 from Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and Henry Denton, Esq., was mentioned, as well as a legacy of £100 from the late J. G. Boucher, Esq.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—The twentieth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, under the patronage of Sir John Jervis, supported by Sir J. Patteson, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wilcocks, and other members of the bar; and was well attended by the profession. The report stated that in the past year 21 members had, during illness, received a sum of one guinea per week, involving an expenditure of £270; that at the commencement of the year there were six members in the receipt of the superannuation allowance, varying from £26 to £36 8s.; that during the year the number of deaths amongst the members had been seven, to whose widows and families £350 had been paid; that the receipts of the year amounted to £2309, and the expenditure to £1007; and that the general fund had been increased to £14,640. It was further stated that the members themselves had, during the year, contributed upwards of £1200. The relief afforded out of the casual fund amounted to £324, and the balance in hand under that head was £93. Amongst the donations announced during the evening was 25 guineas from the chairman.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The annual festival of this society was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday; the Chevalier Bunsen, presiding in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury. In the course of the evening it was stated that there was a total of 98 persons deriving benefit from the society. A subscription list was read, amounting to nearly £2600, being more than double the amount collected last year, and more than has been received at any dinner during the last forty years.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFUGE OF THE HOUSELESS DESTITUTE.—A meeting of the above society, in connexion with the House of Refuge for the Destitute, in Margaret-street, Edgware-road, Paddington, was held on Wednesday, in the Hanover-square Rooms; Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a permanent committee to take the entire control of the charity.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Tuesday morning divine service was performed at Westminster Abbey, in celebration of the third jubilee of this society. Before the commencement of the service the choir was filled by a numerous congregation, the north and south transept being also much crowded. Shortly after ten o'clock a procession, composed of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, followed by a number of bishops and the metropolitan clergy in their robes, passed through the choir to the altar; after which divine worship commenced. There was a full cathedral service. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; after which the offertory collection, which is to be added to the Jubilee Fund, was made, and the amount collected deposited on the altar. The Communion was afterwards administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury—first to the clergy at the altar, and next to the laity in the body of the cathedral—and then the service terminated. In the evening a sermon was preached at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Bishop of Western New York. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made on behalf of the Jubilee Fund.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The closing meeting of the season took place on Wednesday night, when a lecture on the Australian gold fields was delivered by Mr. Schilling, a gentleman who has recently arrived from the colony. The statement submitted to the meeting was similar in character to those which have in so many forms already obtained publicity through the press; and, by reference to a large map suspended over the chair, he enabled his hearers to appreciate fully the nature of the subject to which their attention was directed. He candidly declared, that, while some persons obtain prizes at the mines, the failures are numerous, and estimated the average earnings at 10s. per day. He warned those who contemplate a visit to the diggings that hard work is to be encountered; and though gold is sometimes found on the surface, such pieces of good fortune are to be considered as the prize in the lottery. In reply to a question from Mr. Winkworth, the chairman, Mr. Schilling said that there was not a person in Sydney capable of assaying gold. Having been questioned with respect to the description of articles that emigrants should take out with them, the same gentleman briefly answered, "Do not bring anything at all." It was stated, in conclusion, by Mr. Schilling, that the cost of living at the mines was about 15s. a week. A vote of thanks was then passed to him, and the meeting, which was an unusually crowded one, separated.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The final meeting of the session of 1852, of the Royal Geographical Society, was held on Monday night, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly; the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, in the chair. The meeting was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was attended by Lord George Lennox, Colonel Bouverie, and Colonel Wilde. Several interesting papers were read, and maps and surveys examined. His Royal Highness remained until a quarter-past eleven, minutely inspecting the different objects of interest, when, having shaken hands with the President, he retired.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRA'S.—On Monday night a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held at the vestry-hall to decide on what course should be pursued in regard to the mandamus obtained by the Poor-law Board in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the vestry to reinstate Mr. John Henry Eaton, the dismissed master of the workhouse, in his office. There were deputations present from several of the metropolitan parishes. Great indignation was expressed at the conduct of the Poor-law Board, and the vestry and the country at large were called upon to defend, by all constitutional means, the cause of local self-government. Eaton, it was stated, had been discharged for forwarding to the authorities at Somerset House extracts, surreptitiously from the minutes of the Board of Guardians, and for denying that he had done so, when charged with the fact. Sir Benjamin Hall was among the speakers, and Mr. Wyld, M.P., was also present.

MONUMENT TO MOORE THE POET.—At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late poet Moore, held recently at Lansdowne House, a letter was read from Lord Charlemont, stating that at a previous meeting it had been resolved to erect a public monument to the memory of the poet in his native city, Dublin. It was then resolved that a subscription should be raised in Great Britain in furtherance of the object, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry it out:—Lords Lansdowne, Clarendon, Fortescue, Wicklow, Carlisle, Shelburne, John Russell, and Montague, and Messrs. Macaulay and Longman.

METROPOLITAN FANCY RABBIT CLUB.—The twentieth session of this club was held on Wednesday night, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street; Dr. Hendey, president, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of members and visitors. The animals to which the judges had awarded prizes were exhibited to the company. Ten prizes were awarded, for length of ears, the best black and white, the best yellow and white, best tortoiseshell, best blue and white, best grey and white, for self colours, and for weight. Mr. Hering, the animal painter, carried off the first prize for his tortoiseshell buck, the ears of which measured 20½ inches in length, by 4½ in breadth, and aged 4 months and 15 days. The other successful competitors were Messrs. Littleton, Lock, Bird, Cavendish, Arnold, and Banks, some of whom carried off double prizes; and in several cases the animals were so nearly alike, that prizes were awarded to two.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a sumptuous entertainment to the prelates and a great number of the other dignitaries of the Church, upon their return from St. Paul's after the sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan. Covers were laid in the Egyptian-hall for 350. The Bishops of Michigan and Western New York were amongst the guests as a deputation from America.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather on June 9th, the public were on Wednesday invited to pay a sort of compensatory visit to these gardens, for the purpose of inspecting the rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, &c., which were still blooming in undiminished beauty. The assembled company was very numerous. The scene was enlivened by the bands of two or three regiments; and if the flowers that are usually looked for by the lovers of nature were absent, the enjoyment of a fine afternoon and an animating scene made up for them.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this company was held at the establishment in Old Broad-street, City. Mr. E. Divett, M.P., took the chair. It appears from the profit and loss account to the 31st of May, that the balance of undivided profits is £24,511 9s. 3d. In conformity with the deed of settlement and charter, the usual amount of 10 per cent. (£2451) on the net profits has been transferred to the reserve fund, which, with the interest on the former amount, will now stand at £10,163 18s. 10d. The net profits after these deductions will be £19,360 9s. 5d., from which the court of directors recommend for the ensuing year, a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and a further amount on account of profits for the year of 10s. per share. The report having been unanimously adopted, and a resolution founded thereon agreed to, the meeting was made special for increasing the capital of the bank from £200,000 to £300,000, for which the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury had been obtained. The resolution for the increase of capital passed, and the meeting adjourned.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of the movement for the establishment of Tribunals of Commerce was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of organising a sub-committee to promote the object of the association. Mr. Montagu Gore, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Mr. John Quekett, the accomplished microscopist, has just been appointed Professor of Histology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and, as it is principally to Mr. Quekett's unceasing exertions that the importance of the microscope as a means of elucidating disease is so well known, the Council of the College have acted meritoriously in conferring this honour (the first professorship of Histology in Britain) on the acknowledged first microscopic authority.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The report from the standing committee on the library of the House of Commons was printed on Wednesday. In October, 1834, when the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire, the library suffered considerably. Two-thirds of the books which had been accumulated were burnt, and the volumes saved were much injured by water and exposure. A digested catalogue has been ordered to be compiled on the same plan as that which was printed in 1834, and which will be prepared during the present year. The committee have directed that 1500 copies of the general journal indexes should be printed, and that the general index to the Journals should be prepared for the press. The general index to the divisions for some years and to sessional papers has been printed; and the Speaker has desired that the index to divisions and to the papers printed by order of the House be annually compiled and prepared from time to time for publication.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, June 12, were—Males, 692; females, 622; total, 1314. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 448; females, 428; total, 896; showing a trifling declension of mortality from the previous week. By the official report it appears that in the table of fatal cases, the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases numbers 209 cases, which nearly coincides with the corrected average; tubercular diseases, including phthisis, 181 cases; diseases of the organs of respiration, 110; which is also near the usual amount of the season. In the week that ended May 15th, bronchitis was reported as having been fatal to 79 persons. In the week ending 22d May, 50 deaths were referred to it; in the next week, 49; and in each of the two following, also 49. Pneumonia exhibits a decrease, having been fatal in the last two weeks in 58 and 43 cases respectively. Amongst the 21 complaints of which the epidemic class is composed, scarlatina and small-pox last week produced the greatest number of deaths, the former having been fatal in 45 cases, the latter in 36. Nine of the victims in small-pox were of 15 years of age and upwards; and, with regard to five, whose ages were respectively seven months, and 2, 23, 26, and 27 years, it is stated that vaccination had been previously performed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.475 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.9 deg., which is 4.2 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was 59.6 deg. on Monday, after which it fell till it was only 49.3 deg. on Saturday, or 10 degrees below the average. The wind blew from the south-east on the first two days, and generally from the south-west afterwards. The amount of rain which fell in the week was 2.63 in. More than half the whole amount fell on Wednesday.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on Monday morning last, at one of the coal-pits in Messrs. Dummock and Co.'s Banker's-hill Colliery, Bilston, soon after the men had assembled at the works. It appears that the man who has the care of the horses, as was his usual custom, descended the pit for the purpose of feeding them on the previous morning, which was Sunday, and, on leaving the pit, he accidentally left open an "air-door" through which he had to pass, and which is placed in one of the underground ways, to prevent the current of air passing directly from the bottom of one shaft to the other, and to force it through the whole of the workings. By this door being left open, the ventilation of the main body of the workings was prevented, and consequently the accumulation of explosive gas went on from the Sunday morning till the time of the accident the next morning; and as the first skilful of men were going into work, unsuspecting of danger, the immense accumulation of highly explosive gas suddenly ignited from the unprotected candles carried by the men, and this communicating with two casks of blasting powder, which unfortunately happened to be deposited in some part of the pit, these two bodies simultaneously exploded, surrounding the unhappy colliers in one sheet of fire, causing the death of five, and inflicting serious injuries upon 17 of the workmen who were below. Out of five horses that were in the pit at the time of the accident only one was brought up alive, though seriously injured.

ACCIDENT AT SEA TO THE MAIL SCREW STEAMER "THE QUEEN OF THE SOUTH."—On Thursday morning information was received at the General Post Office, that the above vessel, which sailed from Plymouth on the 15th inst., with mails for the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, India, Ascension, Sierra Leone, and Cape de Verd, had sustained damage at sea, and had been obliged to put back to Plymouth for repairs.

A collision took place in the Kilsby Tunnel, on the North-Western Railway, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, in consequence of a coal train from Rugby to Bletchley having run into a ballast train from Birmingham, which immediately preceded it, the presence of which in the tunnel had not been signalled to the Rugby train. The driver and stoker of the coal train, perceiving the train ahead of them, jumped off immediately after the former had shut off his steam and reversed the engine. A frightful collision, however, took place, by which a man named Williams, a plate-layer employed on the line, was killed, his back having been broken in two or three places; and several other plate-layers, who were standing on some of the trucks of the ballast train, were more or less injured.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was drowned near Downpatrick on Saturday last, while bathing.

The *Telegraph* (Dublin newspaper) states that Mr. Badeley, the eminent English barrister, has been received into the Catholic Church.

It is said that Victor Hugo's intention is to take up his residence in the south of England or in Jersey, and to devote himself exclusively to literary labours. It is not generally known that he is almost as skilful with his pencil as eloquent with his pen. A batch of his drawings at the sale of his effects last week, in Paris, excited keen competition.

Upwards of £30,000 weekly have been lost in wages during the fifteen weeks' strike by 20,000 skilled operatives, or £450,000 in all. It is a moderate calculation which places the loss of profit and the fixed expenses of the employers at the same amount, so that nearly a million sterling has been deducted from the fund for the payment of wages, by the agency of these whose great aim was artificially to raise wages.

From a return to Parliament just printed, it appears that in the year ended the 5th of January last there were 9,008,428 gallons of wine imported, and 7,974,657 gallons of spirits. In bond, on the 5th of January, there were 10,646,140 gallons of wine, and 8,186,788 gallons of spirits.

Amongst the items of the Chinese news received by the overland mail, mention is made of the trial of twelve men of the late ship *Herald*, for the murder of Captain Lawson and others on board, in the Straits of Anjeer. Ten of them were found guilty and condemned to death.

In the Encumbered Estates Court in Dublin, £186,000 was privately offered for the purchase of the extensive estates in Galway of the late Thomas Barnewall Martin. The chief commissioner, Baron Richards, postponed his decision upon this offer until next Monday.

The *Vimiera*, which has just arrived from Sydney (being ninety-four days on her passage), has on board about 15,000 ounces of gold from the diggings. Among the passengers landed from the *Vimiera* was Mr. Fairfax, the editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who has come for the purpose of purchasing steam-printing machinery, and engaging compositors, &c., for the service of that paper.

An accident of a most serious character occurred on the Aylesbury branch of the London and North-Western Railway, near the Cheddington Junction, on Friday week. In consequence of some obstruction on the rails, the train passed down a slight embankment, and forcing its way through a hedge rolled over into a ditch. All the passengers escaped injury, except a lady and child, who were slightly hurt. George Allen, the guard of the train was killed, the train having gone over him. He has left a widow and four children. The stoker was also injured, but not to any considerable extent. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of Allen, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death and the following statement by the jury:—"That no satisfactory reason appearing in the evidence for the engine getting off the rails, the jury are unable to come to any other conclusion than that there was some defect connected with the rails or the sleepers in the neighbourhood of the accident."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The South American mail brings accounts, dated May 5, from Monte Video, from which we learn that the River Plate political matters still remained undecided and unsatisfactory; the only news of importance being that Urquiza had acknowledged the independence of Paraguay, in the name of the Argentine Confederation.

From Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), under date May 15, it is stated that the yellow fever had revisited that city, and was making fearful ravages. Out of a ship-load of colonists from the Azores, 270 in number, all had died of the yellow fever except 37; out of the 17 workmen who went out in the last packet to the New Gas Company, only 6 are now living.

At the date of the last advices from Brazil (May 15), a partial change had taken place in the Brazilian Ministry. Martins is now Minister of the Interior; Raymões, Justice; Natconcellas, Marine; Pauline, Foreign; Feli-zardo, War; Torres, Finance.

The Danish Government has refused to acknowledge, and has pronounced null and void, all the loans, whether forced or voluntary, contracted by the provisional Governments which administered the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein during 1848, and until the restoration of the authority of the sovereignty in the Duchies. This act has produced a great sensation, as the Government of the Statthalterchaft was recognised by the Frankfort Diet, and the stock which it created during its provisional sway was considered at Hamburg as legitimate as any upon the Bourse.

The disensions in the interior of the Danish Ministry have led to the retirement of Count Reventlow-Criminil, the Minister for Holstein, and representative of the policy of conciliation.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Madrid* has been seized by the Custom House authorities at Southampton, in consequence of a large quantity of tobacco having been found concealed on board of her.

Information has been received by the police that some expert thief had contrived to purloin a plate-chest, the property of Sir John Pringle, containing about £100 worth of silver plate, from off the roof of a cab, whilst conveying Sir John's luggage from the Waterloo railway station to 239, Maida-vale, Paddington. The plate has a crest of St. Andrew's cross, and motto, "Coronat fides."

The customary anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Harrow School took place on Saturday last at the Thatched House. Among the company present were the Viscount Newport, Lord Hope-toun; Mr. E. Wodehouse, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Conolly, M.P.; Mr. M. Poria, M.P.; Viscount Hinton, and Sir Robert Peel, M.P.

A few days since, as a bull was rushing in a furious manner through the streets of Caen, in France, a soldier belonging to the 4th Carabiniers stood courageously in the middle of the street to stop the animal. The moment the bull came within reach he seized it by the horns, and by a quick and vigorous movement turned it over on the ground, and held it there until it could be properly secured.

The total income on account of northern lighthouses for the year 1851 was £1912 13s. The expenditure within the same period was £37,186 17s. 5d., leaving a surplus of £14,725 17s. 5d. From this there is to be deducted, excess of expenditure in 1850, £21,332 10s. 10d., which leaves a balance at the close of 1851 of £6606 13s. 5d.

The Commissioners for the Great Exhibition have reported that the total value of all the articles exhibited (exclusive of the Koh-i-noor diamond, the worth of which is altogether of a capricious description) did not exceed £2,000,000. It was supposed at the period that the value was not under £12,000,000.

Sir David Brewster has discovered and placed it beyond doubt that the diamond in the Queen's possession, and which last summer figured so prominently in the Great Exhibition, is not the genuine Koh-i-noor that belonged to the Great Mogul. It is a very fine diamond, however, and is the one which Shah Soojah surrendered to Runjeet Singh as the real "Mountain of Light."

Besides the works mentioned which were destroyed by fire last week on the premises of Messrs. Clowes, printers, in Duke-street, Blackfriars, the entire impression of a new edition of some of Mr. Murray's hand-books, and a large portion of the forthcoming edition of Dr. Young's miscellaneous works, edited by the Dean of Ely, have been involved in the general destruction, together with the whole of the plates belonging to an important work which Mr. John Leitch was preparing for publication.

On Monday last a monster fish of the whale species was killed on a bank in Morecambe Bay, opposite Pel. It had been left by the tide in 3 feet 6 inches of water, and the creature was so tenacious of life that it was a most difficult matter to despatch it. Ultimately the throat was cut, when it bled to death. Length of the fish 12 feet 8 inches; girth, 8 feet 4 inches. On dissection a young one was found, length 5 feet, girth 3 feet 9 inches. A musket-ball was also found, showing that an attack by firearms had some time previously been made upon it.

A new copper mine was discovered last week, at Tankardstown, county of Waterford, on the estate of Mr. Bernal Osborne, which, from all appearances, exceeds anything of the kind yet witnessed in this country. The lowest estimate of the lode is £60 per fathom, whilst, according to others, the value of the ore is double that amount.

Owing to the abundance of money, one of the principal discount houses in the City has not only signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at 1½ per cent, but has declined to continue holding large amounts at that rate even in existing cases. In one instance a sum of £50,000 was thus refused.

The directors of the London Joint-stock Bank having taken into consideration the long-continued depression in the value of money, have determined to discontinue the allowance of interest on the monthly minimum balances of its customers from and after the 30th inst.

Through the exertions of Lord A. Loftus, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Baden, the Grand Duke has pardoned Mr. Lasso, a British subject, who was condemned to two months' imprisonment for publicly defaming the Grand Ducal authority.

The advices from Sydney by the *Vimiera*, with the announcement that (including £55,000, which she has herself brought) a total of £303,000 worth of gold was exported from that port alone on the 7th and 10th of March, have produced a strong impression, the actual evidence afforded by such shipments being far more powerful than any written details.

On Saturday last notice was issued at the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, that the admission of the public to view the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be resumed. Tickets of admission may be had gratis, on application at Colnaghi and Son's, Charing-cross; Moon, Gracechurch-street; and of all the principal printellers.

A return just printed shows that there was a decrease of £57,418 in the expenditure of the poor in the half-year ending Lady-day in the present year, compared with the half-year in the preceding year. In the last year given the expenditure was £1,620 647.

R. Jebb, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, is appointed chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, in the room of Edmund Lawes, Esq., deceased.

The Earl of Rosse, the President of the Royal Society, gave his fourth and last *conversazione* this season on last Saturday evening, at his Lordship's residence, in Connaught-place. As at the preceding meetings, the noble president was honoured by a numerous and distinguished circle of his literary and scientific friends.

The noble mansion, known as Ailsa House, in Whitehall-gardens, has been purchased by the committee of the National Club, and the members will occupy it very shortly.

Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary to the Manchester Commercial Association, has lately received a consignment of six bales of cotton, per *Ealing Grove* (Laing master), from Dominica, one of the most eastern islands of the West Indies, being samples of new plantations started there in consequence of the failure of the American crops, so sensibly felt last year. The cotton is of a good colour, long staple, and well suited to the wants of the trade in this district.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. The line of the company across the Channel, which is to establish a connexion between the Home-office in London and the Castle in Dublin (via Portpatrick and Donaghadee), is expected to be laid down in about seven weeks.

By a return just issued it appears that the value of wrought iron and copper, and of machinery exported to the foreign West India Islands, to Brazil, and to the foreign West Indies and Brazil jointly, in 1851, was £158,771.

As Mr. George Thompson, the extensive iron and coal-master near Wrexham, was riding a few days ago across the Miners branch of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, a train came up, and the buffers of the engine struck the pony, which, with his rider, was thrown to a considerable distance. Mr. Thompson was so seriously injured that he never recovered consciousness, but died in about six hours. He was in his 83d year.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in Two Swan-yard, Bishopsgate, on the premises of M. Lenzburgh, wood and ivory turner. The engines speedily arrived, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, the fire was extinguished by two o'clock, but not before a serious amount of damage was done, the roof and upper floors being entirely consumed. The owner was insured.

The *Daily News* says, that the mode adopted by the present Government for making places, or rather vacancies for their friends, in various public offices, has been this:—They have raised the superannuation allowance—giving the whole income after a certain number of years, where before only three-fourths was given—with a view of at once inducing all who can claim superannuation to retire.

The total quantity of cheese imported into the several ports of Great Britain in the year ended the 5th of January, 1852, was 3,338,981 cwt. Of this quantity, 84,396 cwt. were from the United States. The total quantity of foreign European cheese exported from the United Kingdom in the same period was only 4068 cwt. The return does not state the exports of cheese the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

The dramatic performances during the past week at the Manchester Theatre Royal, in aid of the funds of the Infirmary and other charities, have realised about £750, besides £100 in donations; making a total of £850.



EXPOSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURE, IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, AT PARIS.

EXPOSITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

PARIS has its Société d'Horticulture, the objects of which are nearly the same as those of our own Horticultural Society. The Parisian Society aim at improved garden culture, especially of vegetable substances for food and employment in the arts, fruit-trees, &c. The society grant prizes, distribute medals, exhibit plants, shrubs, flowers, &c.; and publish monthly a journal on gardening, entitled "Annales de la Société d'Horticulture." The accompanying Illustration represents the Society's Exhibition opened in the Champs Elysees on Friday, the 11th inst. The shrubs and flowers are very tastefully arranged, and the intersecting walks judiciously laid out: in the centre is a fountain of classic design, from which rises a female figure; and sculpture is placed elsewhere in the conservatories, which are provided with elegant candelabra, lanterns, &c., for night exhibitions.

French horticulture has advanced much of late years. Some dozen years since it was truly observed, "In France, gardening has never been in a very flourishing condition: it is true that great quantities of vegetables are raised for the market, that the fruits of France are justly celebrated for their excellence, and the flower-markets of Paris are well supplied; it is also true that numerous excellent works on gardening have been written in France; but for the quality of their fruit the French are chiefly indebted to their climate, for the abundant supply of their vegetable market to their peculiar cookery, and for the excellence of their written works rather to the ingenuity of a few clever men than to the general habits of the community."

The handsome Exhibition Building before us is evidence of this advancement of horticulture in France, and its successful ministration to the delights of the capital.

LOSS OF H.M.S. "BIRKENHEAD."

THIS lamentable catastrophe, which occurred on February 26, has already been illustrated in our Journal; but the present Engraving possesses additional interest and accuracy from its being drawn from the instructions and under the eye of one of the survivors of the wreck who reached the shore by swimming. It shows the situation of the vessel on Danger Point, immediately before she went down, at two o'clock in the morning. By the falling of the funnel upon the deck at that moment, many of the soldiers on board were killed; blue lights were also burnt as signals of distress, by means of which were discerned the objects here represented; and the Engraver has succeeded in correctly imparting the peculiar effect of the Artist's drawing. It is, indeed a melancholy picture of destruction.



LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SHIP "BIRKENHEAD" ON DANGER POINT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LIEUT. MCKILLOP'S PLAN FOR STOWING LIFE-BOATS.

The annexed Diagrams represent a simple and novel plan (exhibited lately at the Earl of Rosse's *soirée*) of stowing life-boats on the outsides of paddle-boxes, and thereby ensuring a more certain and expeditious mode of lowering the boat towards the water than can be effected in the old system of carrying boats over the wheels of paddle steamers.

Lieut. McKillop (the inventor) has had the gratification of receiving a letter of thanks from the Admiralty for his suggestions, and numerous approvals from seamen and others qualified to judge of the merits of a plan which he has given to the numerous steam-packet companies, for the benefit of the public.

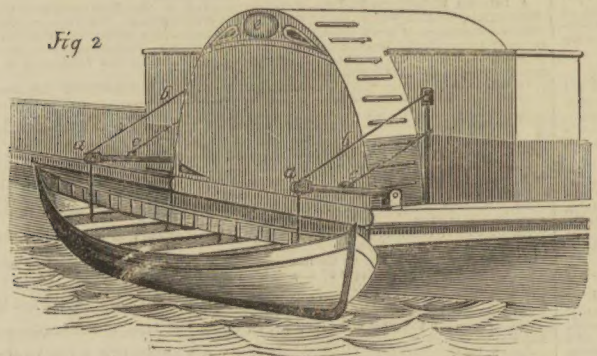
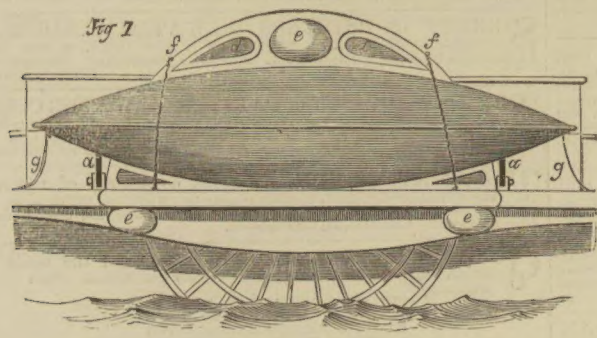


Fig. 1. Life-boat stowed for sea. Fig. 2. Life-boat canted out ready for lowering or letting go.
 a a, Levers working in a shoulder through which the falls receive
 b, Falls by which the boat is lowered or hoisted
 c c, Chains for supporting the levers when the boat is canted out from the b x
 d d, Air and water escapes
 e e, Fenders, or rubbing pieces
 f f, Chain grips, for extra security
 g, Boat rope

FIG. 1.—BOAT LOWERING. FIG. 2.—BOAT READY FOR LOWERING.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Our Journal of last week we described the celebration of the Jubilee of the above excellent Charity, by a dinner in Stationers' Hall, which we now engrave.

The origin and progress of this School is one of the most interesting narratives of "the Charities of London." A few pious ladies, deploring the neglected state of the female children in their own neighbourhood in the City, and anxious to have them instructed in religious and useful knowledge, resolved to unite their efforts for this purpose, and each engaged to contribute quarterly a small sum towards the payment of a school-mistress, on the understanding that she was to provide a suitable place in which to teach the children sent to her. Every lady contributing had the right of presenting a child, and was required to certify the same to be a proper object for charity. Thirty ladies each sent a girl for instruction; and thus, on the 9th of June, 1702, was opened the Ladies' Charity School.

As the School became known beyond its immediate neighbourhood, other ladies residing in the City of London joined its supporters; and girls were admitted from distances until fifty-one completed the number received.

Sir Humphrey Mackworth was one of the earliest gentlemen subscribers: he was one of five who originated the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Ladies' Charity School did not, however, receive assistance from that Society, which was very active in forming and aiding the establishment of parochial schools about this period. Mrs. Melmoth, the wife of another of the Society's early founders, took an active part in the management of the affairs of this School.

So early as the year 1749, the charity obtained the patronage and support of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of Oxford advocated its cause in 1753; and the Rev. W. Romaine, in the following year, preached on its behalf in the Church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, in which parish the School was founded, and remained for a period of 145 years. The School-house is now No. 30, John-street, Bedford-row.

The original design, when subscriptions were first solicited, was to give edu-



THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL JUBILEE DINNER IN STATIONERS' HALL.

cation and clothing; but it soon appeared that the improvement of the children, notwithstanding great care taken in their education, was far below the hopes and expectations of those who had promoted the undertaking; and the cause of this was traced, in great measure, to the ignorance and negligence of their parents. The subscribers then resolved, on the 16th of April, 1755, to take into the school-house four of the eldest girls; and from time to time, as the funds would permit, to provide for the admission of all the children; and, with this additional benefit of the provision of a home for the children, the sphere of the School's influence was greatly enlarged.

The minute-books of the proceedings of the School have been regularly kept from its commencement, and they contain singular entries. In 1763, the neighbourhood of the school-house was the scene of the now historical imposture the "Cock-lane Ghost;" and in the minutes of that date is an entry stating that the ladies of the committee censured the schoolmistress for her credulity, and "desired her to keep her belief in the article to herself."

Mrs. Thrale took an active interest for many years in the School, contributing two guineas a year to its funds; and Dr. Johnson, writing to her, says, "Whatever reasons you 'have for frugality, it is not worth while to save a guinea a year by withdrawing it from a public charity.'"

Dr. Johnson was a warm friend and admirer of the School, and continued a subscription of two guineas a year till his decease; he also obtained a sermon on its behalf from Dr. Shipley, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The School afforded Johnson the hint for his story of "Betty Broom," in the "Idler." Mrs. Anna Williams, who resided for so many years with him, also took great interest in the little Institution. Writing to a friend, Johnson says, that her death (which took place in 1783) "has now made my house a solitude: she left her little substance to a charity-school." This was the Ladies' Charity School: her

property realised £357 14s.; her own portrait, and two engravings of the great lexicographer, are kept at the school-house, as grateful memorials.

The first Royal Patroness of the School was her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. Her kindness and condescension in noticing and speaking to each child as she passed before her is still remembered.

Her Majesty the Queen, when Princess Victoria, and her august mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, consented to become patrons; and the School remains, which as a ladies' charity school it should do, under the patronage of the highest lady in the land.

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the School contributed nearly £1000 to the funds; and thus the same spirit which actuated "a few pious ladies" to found the School in the year 1702, has influenced and directed their descendants, in this Jubilee year, 1852; so that from this period may be dated an extension of its utility, and a greater prospect of its permanence.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The *ballet-divertissement* produced on the 24th ult., for the *rentrée* of Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, has been performed nearly every night since its first representation. Rosati has a pretty *pas de fascination* with her lordly lover, in which she coquettes with and teases the sexagenarian lord of the manor with infinite piquancy and grace; her grand *pas* with M. Mattia is marked by some daring and graceful steps. The rustic beauty awards her hand to the peasant bean, and is crowned Queen of the Fête des Rosiers. M. Gosselin, the inventor of the ballet, has employed the capabilities of Rosa, Esper, Lamoureux, and Allegrini very advantageously; and Nadaud's appropriately choreographic music adds to the success of the ballet.



SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF THE "FETE DES ROSIERES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.—2nd Sun. after Trinity. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
 MONDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed, 1842.
 TUESDAY, 22.—Queen Caroline's trial commenced, 1820.
 WEDNESDAY, 23.—Length of day 16h. 32m.
 THURSDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
 FRIDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.
 SATURDAY, 26.—London Docks commenced, 1802. George IV. died, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	4 15	4 45	5 15	5 45	6 15	6 45

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS,
 ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms,
 At MR MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.
 FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
 PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE,
 Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY,
 June 21, will be performed (by desire) Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and
 THE VAMPIRE. Tuesday, 22, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Wednesday, 23, The
 Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Thursday, 24, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire.
 Friday, 25, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 26, The Trial of
 Love, and The Vampire.

GRANDE REPRESENTATION EXTRAORDINAIRE
 BOUFFE et COMIQUE, THEATRE FRANCAIS, King-street, St. James's, an BENE-
 FICE de M. LEVASSOR, MERCEDES, June 21, 1852.—L'Amour dans le Chevalier.
 Nouvelle, LE HAISSEMENT, par M. LEVASSOR, et FAUCON, par M. LEVASSOR.
 Soirée Bouffe, par tous les Artistes du Theatre.—Application for Boxes and Stalls to be made to
 M. LEVASSOR, 23A, King-street, St. James's; or at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-
 street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY,
 The MARIAGE en TAMBOUR, in which M. Lafont and M. Levasor will perform,
 with other attractive Entertainments. Wednesday next, M. Levasor's BENEFIT. Friday
 next, June 25th (by desire), La Dernière Conquête.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr
 MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—
 Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the Engagement of the German Com-
 pany is limited to the present month of June.—This EVENING, SATURDAY, JUNE 19
 (Doors open at Half-past Seven), for the first and only time, Lessing's Play of EMILIA
 GALOTTI. The character of Count Appiani by Herr Emil Devrient. Goethe's celebrated
 Play of FAUST will be positively produced on Tuesday Evening next, June 22, being the
 LAST NIGHT but FOUR of the engagement of the German Company. Boxes 5s; Pit, 3s;
 Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S
 Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from
 Eleven till Five o'clock; and at the Principal Libraries and Music Publishers.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Wednesday,
 and Friday, June 21, 23, and 25, the performances will commence with Balfe's po-
 pular Opera of the ENCHANTRESS. Duke D'Aquella, Mr. H. Corri; Don Sylvio, Mr. Traversa;
 Ramir, Mr. Borroni; Stella, Miss Romer. On Tuesday, June 22, to commence with M. de Fi-
 tova's Opera of LEOLINE, produced with all the Original Music. Count Adelmar, Mr. Tra-
 vers; the Seneschal, Mr. H. Corri; Frantz, Mr. Borroni; Matilda, Mrs. Weiss, and Leoline, Miss
 Poole. To conclude with, on Monday and Tuesday, F. Elia's Spectacle of the SIEGE OF PARS.
 On Wednesday, to terminate with an entirely New and Original Domestic Drama, written ex-
 pressly for this Theatre by F. Elia, entitled ALICE MAY; or, the Last Appeal. Doors
 open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and
 Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The most Successful and Popular Theatre in London.—On
 MONDAY, JUNE 21, and every Evening during the Week, the curtain will rise precisely at
 7, to the grand Spectacle of ST. GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, The Seven Knights of
 Christendom; produced with striking effects. To be followed by Batty's grand Scenes of
 the Circus, embodying the largest Equine Company in Europe, represented by foreign Artists,
 male and female. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce.—Box-office open from 11
 till 4 daily.—Stage Manager, Mr. Le Clercq.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Ken-
 sington.—Open Daily.—The entertainments consisting of the most novel and exciting
 Fêtes ever witnessed.—On MONDAY, June 21st, and During the Week, Wednesday excepted,
 in consequence of the Company having to perform at the Fête at Charlton, will be presented
 a grand Change of Performance, embracing all the Talent of this Spectacular Establishment,
 and introducing high-trained Horses, Ponies, Sags, Elephants, Ostriches, Car driving,
 Roman Curricula, sports and Pastimes of the Ancients, &c. The whole produced in the
 utmost style of magnificence.—Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second Class,
 1s; Third, 6d. Doors open each day at Five, Performance commencing precisely at Six. On
 THURSDAY, JUNE 24, there will be a grand BALLOON ASCENT.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—Succession of Novel-
 ties for the Holidays.—On MONDAY, JUNE 21st, and during the Week, the performance
 will commence with a scrap from Shakespeare, entitled the SIXTH ACT OF ROMEO and
 JULIET. After which a phantasmagoric spirit drama, entitled ROSCIUS in SPIRITS; or,
 the Kival Troupe, by Henry Brougham and Henry Elia, will be presented. To conclude
 with a pantomimic divertissement, called LE NANO MISTEROUS DU VILLAGE.
 Commence at 8. A Morning Performance on Wednesday and Saturdays at 3. Doors open half
 an hour before each performance. Box-office open daily, from 11 till 5.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense success of his last wonders and
 his fourth and entirely new programme.—Every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight
 precisely, M. and Mmes ROBIN will repeat their imitable ENTERTAINMENT; and
 every Wednesday a Morning Performance at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age
 half-price. Places may be secured at all the principal Libraries, and at the Box office of the
 Theatre, 23A, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVEN-
 ING, from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 6d; per quarter, £1 1s. Splendid new Ball-
 room, with all the arrangements complete. Musical Director, Mr. J. Bradley, of the Royal
 Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Mr. Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman un-
 acquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom, and to take part
 in this fashionable amusement, in Six Private Lessons for £1 1s.—Dean-street, Soho.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—
 The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in
 INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SICILY, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is
 now exhibiting. Daily, afternoon at Three; evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls,
 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is
 NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 6 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-
 street, Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr. P. Phillips,
 Mr. Hays, and Mr. Koell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Leard's own and other original drawings.
 The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "It is not a mere Diorama, but a
 vast historical picture of India—a triumph of art, taste, and genius."—Colonial Magazine.
 "The most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—Morning
 Herald.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the
 HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLY. Daily at 12, 3, and
 6. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its
 opening, April, 1851, apart from the matchless size and grandeur of its Pictures, by in-
 troducing Sacred Vocal Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn
 of Wailing," &c., which has added much to its celebrity.—It is needful for intending visitors
 to note the address, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN
 to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred
 Specimens; including the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt),
 Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffe, young Leucoryx, young Eland, Bontoboa, Camels, Zebras,
 Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Ostriches, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor
 of New Zealand. All visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming
 Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by
 permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission,
 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

FETE CHAMPETRE, by the kind permission of Sir
 THOMAS MARION WILSON, Bart., at CHARLTON HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY,
 JUNE 23, in aid of the FUNDS of the ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.
 PATRON—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
 PATRONESSE—H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.
 LADY PATRONESSES OF THE FETE—

H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE	H. R. H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER
The Duchess of Beaufort	The Viscountess Lowtham
The Duchess of Hamilton	The Viscountess Mahon
The Duchess of Sutherland	The Viscountess Newport
The Marchioness of Londonderry	The Lady Caroline Legge
The Marchioness of Albury	The Lady Mary Legge
The Marchioness of Ormonde	The Lady Ann Legge
The Countess of Derby	The Lady Margaret Walpole
The Countess of Chesterfield	The Lady Rosalind
The Countess of Tankerville	The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Legge
The Countess of Darnley	The Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge
The Countess of Desart	The Hon. Miss Townshend
The Countess of St. Germans	The Hon. Mrs. Thomas
The Countess of Gillingham	Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice
The Viscountess Sydney	Lady Knatchbull
The Viscountess Palmerston	Lady Palmer

The principal lodge gates will be opened at Twelve o'clock.
 The Fête will commence at One o'clock precisely, with the following Programme. Per-
 mission has been kindly granted for the attendance of the Royal Artillery Band, and the Royal
 Marine Band, and the Brass Band of the Royal Sappers and Miners. By the liberal assist-
 ance of the nobility and gentry of the county, there will be a most beautiful Floral and Cul-
 tural Exhibition. The committee have upon this occasion engaged the services of Mr. Batty,
 of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, and of the Hippodrome, Kensington, who, since his last appear-
 ance here, has spared neither pains or expense in bringing together for this Fête a Company
 of Artists, selected from the principal continental Theatres, to perform the Sports and Pas-
 times of the Ancients, in all those various and stirring scenes and exciting contests of the
 Curriculum, for which the Romans were so celebrated; to carry this out to the fullest extent,
 arrangements have been made with the celebrated Henri Franconi, from the Hippodrome,
 Paris. The whole of Mr. Batty's numerous Stud of trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Elephants,
 Camels, Ostriches, &c., will be introduced from time to time in a variety of New Scenes and
 Novel Fêtes never before witnessed in England, and for this purpose the Hippodrome at Ken-
 sington will be closed to the day. These performances will commence at Two o'clock, and
 terminate at Eight o'clock, with an interval of an hour from Four to Five o'clock. For the
 detail of the performance and the various other amusements, see large programme.
 Price of Tickets on or before Saturday, 19th of June: 5s; Child's Ticket, 2s 6d; Family Ticket, 12s (to admit six). After that day: Single Ticket, 6s; Child's Ticket, 3s;
 Family Ticket, 12s. To be had of the Committee of Management; also of every respectable
 Musician and Library in London, Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath,
 and their vicinity.
 Greenwich, June, 1852. CHARLES J. CARTTAR, Secretary.

MADAME PLEYEL'S SECOND GRAND MATINEE

MUSICAL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, JUNE 19th,
 at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mmes Tacconi, Tasca, and Mr. Swift. Violin:
 M. Viouxemps and Signor Sivori. Viola: M. Oury. Violoncello: Signor Piatti. Madame
 Pleyel will perform Mendelssohn's Quartet in C Minor, with M. Viouxemps, M. Oury,
 and Signor Piatti; Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F, with Signor Sivori; Liszt's Illustrations du
 Prophete, and a Selection from the Works of modern Composers. Conductor: Mr. Frank
 Mori. Reserved Seats, 15s each; Tickets, 10s 6d each. May be had at all the principal
 Music Warehouses, and at CRAMER, BEALE, and CO'S, Regent-street; and R. W. Ollivier,
 19, Old Bond-street.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD has the honour to announce
 that her ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place on WEDNES-
 DAY, JUNE 23, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, assisted by the
 following eminent artists:—Miss Birch, Madame Macfarren, Miss Elias Birch, M. Fedor,
 and Signor della Asta; from the Theatre Royal, Dresden, M. Sainton, Signor Ciani, and Bo-
 trinali. Miss Arabella Goddard, Conductors: Herr W. Kube, Mr. Frank Mori,
 and Signor Biletta.—Tickets, 7s each (Numbered Seats); Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea
 each; to be had only of Miss ARABELLA GODDARD, 14, Clarendon Villas, Notting-hill;
 Single Tickets may be had of all the principal Music-sellers.

MISS EMMA GOODMAN has the honour to announce that
 her FIRST CONCERT will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27,
 Queen Anne-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 25th; to commence at Eight o'clock.
 Vocalists: Miss Brougham, Miss E. Brougham, Miss Kate Hickson, and Madame Zimmerman;
 Herr Reichart, and Signor Clabatta. Instrumentalists: Violin, Herr Janse; Pianoforte, Miss
 Emma Goodman. Conductors, Mr. W. Dorrell and Herr Anschütz.—Tickets, 7s; reserved
 seats, 10s 6d; to be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Miss E. Goodman, 38,
 Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.

HERR JOSEPH JOACHIM begs to announce that he will
 give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, with FULL ORCHESTRA, on FRIDAY, JUNE
 25th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, when he will perform
 Beethoven's grand Violin Concerto, and several new Compositions of his own, assisted by the
 following eminent artists:—Vocalists: Miss Duly, Herr Reichart, and Herr Von der Osten.
 Instrumentalists: Violin, Herr Joachim; Pianoforte, Herr Pauer, and Mlle. Clausa.—Tickets,
 Half-a-Guinea; Reserved Seats, 15s. To be had of Herr JOACHIM, 6, Down-street, Picca-
 dilly; Cramer and Co, Regent-street; Ewer and Co, Newgate-street; and of all the principal
 Music-sellers.

MR. W. T. BEST will give a Performance of ORGAN
 MUSIC at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, 101, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, upon
 the GREAT ORGAN built by Messrs ROBINSON for the Cathedral of St. John's, Newfoundland, on
 WEDNESDAY Morning, JUNE 23. A limited number of Tickets will be issued, upon appli-
 cation to Mr. Best, 24, Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, 22, at Nine o'clock, and on the 21st and two following
 days. To commence at Half-past Three o'clock precisely.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO FOR CHILDREN of all
 AGES.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-
 HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 21, and following Mondays,
 commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be
 had only of Messrs C. OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs E. OLLIVIER, 19,
 Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC.
 Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls,
 numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven
 o'clock to Six o'clock, at 2s each). Children, 1s. Tickets, 2s each. To be had of
 A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.
 EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—
 SIXTH MATINEE, TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 22.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Trio, C.
 minor, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello. Trio, E. flat, Op. 70; Piano, &c.—Beethoven. Nocturno,
 for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Horn—Spohr. Solo
 Pianoforte. Executants: Viouxemps, Oury, Piatti, &c. Pianist, Charles Hall. Tickets,
 10s 6d each; to be had at Cramer and Co. J. ELIA, Director.
 At the Director's Grand Matinee, on Tuesday, June 22, Viouxemps, Bottesini, Hallé, and
 Mlle. Clausa will play Solos, &c.

ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, ST.
 JAMES'S THEATRE.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union will give the LAST
 CONCERT of the Series on THURSDAY MORNING next, JUNE 24th, 1852. Programmes
 will be ready in a few days. The Concert will commence at Three o'clock, and conclude
 about a Quarter past Four.—Admission: Stalls (numbered), 7s; Boxes, 4s; Pit, 3s; Amphi-
 theatre, 2s 6d. Tickets and Programmes to be obtained of Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33,
 Old Bond-street; and at the doors on the morning of performance.
 E. LAND, Hon Sec., 5, Foley-street.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Under
 the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.—Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Wil-
 liams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Henry Phillips beg to inform the nobility, subscribers,
 and the public, that, in consequence of their engagement at the Grand Commemorative
 Festival at Oxford, on the 21st, 23d, and 25th instant, the Concert announced for the 21st is un-
 avoidably postponed. The two remaining concerts of the series will therefore be given on
 MONDAY, the 28th of JUNE, and MONDAY, the 5th of JULY. To commence, as usual, at
 Three o'clock.—HENRY PHILLIPS, Hon Secretary, 35, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

CHORAL FUND ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT,
 EXETER-HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1852.—HAYDN'S "CREATION,"
 (ending with Second Part) and a Miscellaneous Selection will be given; commencing at Eight
 o'clock.—The following celebrated artists have already promised their valuable gra-
 tuitous assistance:—Madame Clara Novello, Miss E. Phillips, Madame Favaletti, Mrs. T. Dittin,
 Mrs. Temple, Miss Doby; Herr Reichart, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Swift, Mr. Leifer, Mr. H. Phillips,
 and Herr Formes. Instrumental Soloists—Miss Kate Loder, Miss J. Willy, Messrs. Dittin and
 Sons, &c. Vocalists—Conductors—Sir H. R. Bishop and Mr. Frank Mori. Leaders—Mr.
 H. Biagore and Mr. Willy. Organ—Mr. Brownsmith. Tickets: Reserved Seats (numbered),
 10s 6d; Reserved, 7s, 5s, 3s, 2s. To be had at Exeter-Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, of all
 Music-sellers, or of the Secretary and Collector, Mr. W. W. GRICE, 71, Admiral-terrace, Vaux-
 hall-bridge-road, where donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL,
 1852.—On TUESDAY, JUNE 22d, will be performed, in the Theatre, a Selection
 from Mendelssohn's Sacred Oratorio of ST. PAUL, &c., to commence at Two o'clock in the
 afternoon; and on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23d, a grand MOBILIANE—JON-
 SON—to commence at Four o'clock in the afternoon. Principal Vocalists—Mlle.
 Nodé Cravelli, Miss Messant, and Madame Clara Novello; Mr. Sims Reeves, and
 Herr Staundig; the English Glee and Madrigal Union, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M.
 Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. Instrumental Solo Performers—Herr
 Joseph Joachim, violin; and Signor Buttsini, contrabasso. The Band will be complete in
 every department; and the performance of the choruses selected from the Sacred Har-
 monic societies, London, the choirs of Oxford, &c. Conductor, Sir Henry R. Bishop, Bart.
 Mrs. Oxon. BALLS will be given in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY Evening, June 21st,
 and on THURSDAY Evening, June 24th.—* * * There will be Extra Trains from Padding-
 ton to Oxford on Tuesday, June 22, at 11.0 A.M. and 5.30 P.M., and from Oxford for Padding-
 ton at 5.15 P.M.; also on Wednesday, June 23d, from Paddington at 7.0, 9.0, and 11.0 A.M., and
 from Oxford at 5.0, 7.0, and 10.0 P.M.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE will give his last
 Series of Experiments (previous to his return to America), at the WESTERN INSTI-
 TUTE, 47, Leicester-square, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21st, to be con-
 tinued every evening during the week. Doors open at Eight o'clock, commence at Half-past
 Eight. Admission, Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures by
 J. H. PEPER, Esq., on the alleged Adulteration of the Bitter Ale, and on the
 Prevention of Piracy and Forgery. BACHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S NEW Patent Poly-
 technic GAS FIRE Exhibited on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three; and
 on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine. MME BREGAZZI will give Vocal Illustrations
 of the melodies of different Nations daily at Four o'clock. Lecture on Popular Music, by
 George Buckland, Esq., every evening at Eight o'clock. Lecture on the History of the
 Crispe on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lecture on Voltaic Electricity. Dissolving Views,
 Microscope, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(available for a Month) are issued at the following stations:—	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£10 0 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	8 0 0	5 0 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 10 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, Lough, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 0 0
Manchester, Warrington, Bolton, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killar-
 ney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station
 at which the Ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced
 rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast;
 for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through
 Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tour-
 ists' Hand-Book," compiled solely for these tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's
 Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

SCARBOROUGH, "QUEEN of BRITISH WATERING-
 PLACES."—To those who contemplate visiting this far-famed shrine of health and
 longevity—this indescribably fascinating spot, a Guide (with short Description and View of
 the Town, for the use of Visitors) will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps, ad-
 dressed to Mr. SHARPIN, Crown Hotel, or Mr. THEASTONE, "Gazette" Office, Scar-
 borough.

BADEN-BADEN.—Season of 1852.—The hot springs of
 Baden-Baden have for centuries been classed among the most efficacious and fre-
 quented in Europe. The town, situated in the centre of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in a fer-
 tile valley, is surrounded by high mountains, covered with forest, and surrounded by beau-
 tiful ruins. Roads, opened through all parts of the forests, present at every step, views of the
 most picturesque. The pure air of this lovely country is in itself a sovereign remedy, and in-
 termittent fever, hypochondria, and hysterical affections are cured with visible rapidity. The
 vapour of the hot springs, the balsamic emanations of the pine forest, are an admirable
 specific for consumption. The temperature of the principal springs is 54 degrees of Réaumur,
 and of the lowest 39 degrees. The Trinkhalle (in vast establishment where they drink the
 waters) is daily frequented by a numerous visitors, who find there a complete collection of the
 principal mineral water of Europe. Those of Baden-Baden are very agreeable to the palate.
 Applied externally they conquer rheumatism and gouty affections. Baden-Baden also pos-
 sesses ferruginous springs of great richness. The bathing establishment connected with Die
 Trinkhalle, is replete with comfort. The establishment of the "petit lait de chèvre" (goat
 whey) has been greatly enlarged. A goat herd has been brought from Switzerland with a
 moderate expense, via Belgium and the banks of the Rhine. From Paris to Baden-Baden
 the journey is made in 22 hours, which will be reduced to 14 or 15 from the 15th of August
 next. A railroad unites Baden-Baden with all parts of Germany and Switzerland.

SHORTLY, W. S. WOODIN'S CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK.

Just ready at all the Libraries,
 THE SQUANDERS OF CASTLE SQUANDER:
 A NEW NOVEL.
 By WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq.,
 Author of the
 "Black Prophet," "Tracts and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," &c.
 2 Vols., Crown 8vo. Illustrated.
 Handsomely Bound in red and silver, price 2s. 6d. per Volume.
 Published at 227, Strand, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LON-

DON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at
 5s per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to
 LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The
 FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5,
 FALMALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.
 GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS
 —The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY
 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s.
 JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, consisting of upwards of
 Three Hundred ORIGINAL WORKS, entirely by AMATEUR ARTISTS, is now OPEN
 DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, at the GALLERY, No. 131, FALMALL, opposite the Opera-
 House Colonnade.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND, for the Relief of the
 Orphan Daughters of Officers in the Royal Navy and Marines. Under the Especial
 Patronage of
 HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
 H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT
 H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER
 H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held on behalf of the above Society, at the ROYAL
 HOSPITAL, GREENWICH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th JUNE,
 1852. Contributions of Work, Autographs, &c., will be thankfully received by Lady Adam and
 by Lady Home, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; Lady Browne, Tonbridge Wells; Mrs. Walpole
 Browne, 24, Hans-place, Chelsea; Miss Tlenny, Greenwich; Mrs. Thompson, 3, Bedford-
 square; and by Mr. T. Rye, Somerset House.
 June 4, 1852. By order, ALLEN STONEHAM, Secretary.

CHELTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL: Founded 1578.—
 Head Master—E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL. O., author of the "Lyra Hellenica," "Lyra
 Latina," &c.; and lately Head Master of Salisbury House School, Edinburgh.
 Second Master—H. M. Jeffery, Esq., B. A., of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, 6th Wrangler of
 1849, Second Classman in Classical Honours, and Tyrwhitt University Scholar of 1852.
 Third Master—Mr. James Scougall, F. E. S., lately Head Master of the Rotherham Academy.
 There is also a numerous staff of visiting Masters in all departments, and a resident Drill
 sergeant and matron.
 The number of boarders is limited to thirty, and none are received who cannot produce satis-
 factory certificates as to conduct.
 All the arrangements are on the most approved modern system, and combine the comforts
 of a home with the advantages of a public school, the boarders mixing with the day pupils
 only in the school-room.
 There are ten valuable Scholarships, in connexion with this School, at Colleges in Oxford,
 without restriction as to birth-place.
 The Midsummer Vacation will commence on the 21st of June, and terminate on the 23d of
 August.
 June 8, 1852. E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL. D., Head Master.
 P. S.—The Head-Master can be seen at 12, Norfolk-square, Brighton, from 24th of JUNE
 to 6th of JULY.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR SENDING IN PLANS, &c.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—To ARCHI-
 TECTS.—The Board of Management are desirous to receive DESIGNS, SPECIFICA-
 TIONS, and ESTIMATES for a NEW BUILDING, to be erected on a plot of ground adjoining
 the North-Western Railway, near the Prison Station, in the county of Middlesex. From the
 designs sent in, three will be selected, for which the following premiums will be awarded:
 viz. for the most approved plan, the sum of £100; for the next best, the sum of £50; and
 for the third, the sum of £25.
 The plans selected to become the property of the Institution; and no payment or allowance,
 except the premium aforesaid, will be made in respect of the selected or any other plan or
 plans, specifications, or estimates; or for any outlay, expense, or charges of any kind in re-
 ference hereto. The committee will not consider themselves bound to accept upon or adopt any
 one of the plans submitted. If the person whose plan may be selected shall be employed as
 the architect to superintend the erection of the proposed building, no premium will be paid to
 him in respect of his plans, &c.
 The plans or designs to be delivered (free of expense) at the offices of the Institution, on or
 before Saturday, the 14th August next, with a letter, a motto, and a number, accompanied by
 a sealed letter, by which each author may be identified with his plan.
 A lithographed plan of the ground, with printed instructions as to the nature and extent of
 the accommodation required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
 By order of the Board,
 81, Chesapeake, May 27, 1852. ALFRED LINCH SAUL, Sec.</

could have no other result than the expenditure of a certain quantity of time and breath, the really excellent speech of the ex-Prime Minister produced no effect. We believe, however, that the facts recapitulated by his Lordship, and previously familiar to the public through the medium of the press, in reference to the case of Mr. Mather, and the subsequent negotiations with the Tuscan Government, will very seriously damage the character of the Ministry. It has often been alleged as a reproach against the people of this country, that they neither sufficiently understand nor take a proper interest in the affairs of the continent of Europe; but it never has been alleged against them with truth, that they were not justly sensitive of the national dignity and honour. It is scarcely possible for any English gentleman, whatever his party opinions may be, to read the diplomatic and other correspondence connected with the Mather case, to avoid coming to the conclusion that Lord Derby has been peculiarly unfortunate in his choice of a Foreign Secretary. Nor will a calm consideration of the Minister's conduct in introducing his extraordinary bill for the extradition of foreign offenders be more likely to increase the public respect for his ability or judgment. If there were a department in which the Administration might have made itself strong in the public estimation, without doing violence to its own recorded opinions, and without damaging itself among any section of its own supporters, it was that of Foreign Affairs. The most ordinary tact and attention, to say nothing of the higher principles which should guide the conduct of statesmen in the intercourse between nations, would have saved the Earl of Malmesbury from the mistakes which he has committed. And it would be neither a surprising nor an unpopular result of the occurrence, if Lord Derby should, like Lord John Russell, disembarass himself of his Foreign Secretary. While the result would be beneficial, the contrast between the two Administrations would be edifying. Lord John Russell sacrificed his Foreign Secretary because he was too clever; the very opposite cause would justify our present Premier for taking a similar step.

UNDER the operation of the great system of commercial and fiscal reform, of which Adam Smith was the first great exponent, and the two lamented statesmen, Huskisson and Peel, the last great instruments, it has been the good fortune of successive Governments in this country to reduce the burdens of taxation. Year after year oppressive imposts have been abolished or modified, without ultimate loss to the revenue; and year after year the prospect of the removal of still existing burdens, like the excise duties upon paper, soap, &c., has become more encouraging. The main task reserved for British statesmen is that of reducing taxation, and the problem to be solved is how to free the industry of the nation in the most effectual manner, without impoverishing the State in its corporate capacity. Difficult as the task may be, it is not a hopeless one, as all recent experience shows; and our present Chancellor of the Exchequer has a noble object of ambition "looming in the future," to make him cling to office, not for its rewards or its patronage, but for its glory. Very different, however, is the case with our nearest neighbour—a country protected against the trade of the world by its hostile tariff, and against the supposed evil designs of its neighbours, and of its own people, by its immense standing army. The Government of France has just refused to reduce by one-thirtieth that formidable body of 400,000 men. It will not disband 30,000 soldiers, which it cannot afford to keep, but it has resolved to impose upon the property, income, and industry of the people those taxes which more fortunate England is busily endeavouring, with the consent of her best statesmen, to remove. There certainly can be no other objection to taxes upon horses, dogs, carriages, and alcohol than that which applies to taxation in general. In all civilised countries there must be taxes, and those upon luxuries are as little obnoxious as any taxes can be. But why the French Government, for the sake of 30,000 additional soldiers that it cannot otherwise afford to maintain, should alienate still more bitterly than it has yet done all the upper and middle classes of French society, seems a puzzle to the cool observers of events on this side of the Channel. Why it should tax paper, we are likewise at a loss to conceive; but its determination to do so will most certainly act in this country as an additional stimulus to those who are desirous to procure its abolition among ourselves. France, in consequence of the freedom of the paper manufacture, has long been famed for the beauty and cheapness, not only of its writing and printing paper, but of the countless variety of paper boxes for preserved fruits, and other articles of elegance and luxury. Large and increasing quantities of these are annually imported into England and every part of the civilised world; but the increased price consequent upon the unwise tax about to be placed upon the manufacture will, no doubt, cause the English paper-manufacturers to bestir themselves, and step into the market which the French are about to relinquish. With English paper free, and French paper taxed, not by us but by themselves, the French manufacturers will soon see the ruin of a fine branch of industry. Surely it would have been much better for Louis Napoleon to have done without the soldiers!

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—This leviathan screw-steamer is about to be transferred to the "Eagle line" of Australian packets, belonging to her present owners, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool. She is announced to leave that port for Melbourne, Port Phillip, on the 21st of August next. She will carry three classes of passengers—upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. The *Great Britain* will have accommodation for about 1000 passengers.

ENGLISH DEBTORS IN FRANCE.—The English debtors now in the prison of Clichy have addressed a petition to the President with a view to obtain a construction and an application of the laws of France, relative to the *contrainte par corps*, more in accordance with the Code Napoleon. The liability of Englishmen to a sudden arrest, without process or judgment, and to a subsequent period of incarceration at least double that awarded to their French fellow-prisoners, they submit, are not only in direct opposition to the Code Napoleon, but are, in fact, totally inconsistent with the latest enactments and decisions of the law courts touching the *contrainte par corps*. The Code Napoleon declares explicitly, that in matters of debt foreigners shall be treated as Frenchmen are treated in the countries to which the foreigners respectively belong.

CORK AND BANDOON RAILWAY.—On Thursday a meeting of this company was held at the new offices in Gracechurch-street.—F. T. Mackreth, Esq., in the chair—when it was resolved to raise a preference stock of £48,000, at 5s. per cent. in perpetuity, to meet the liabilities of the company; and £80,000, at 4 per cent., as a first preferential stock, to liquidate the debenture debt. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Winckworth referred to the statement of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of his Lordship's desire to promote the extension of railways in Ireland, and expressed his full conviction of the sincerity of his Lordship's views on the subject.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—It appears, by the report of the National Vaccine Establishment, presented to Parliament, that, in the course of the year 1851, 218,632 charges of lymph have been supplied by the National Board, being an excess of 29,262 beyond those of 1850. The cases reported to the board as having undergone vaccination were 21,595, besides 11,984 vaccinated by their stationary vaccinators in London. The board express their regret that the public have still a disinclination, generally speaking, to avail themselves of vaccination, and again assert that the restriction of the protective power of vaccination, to any age or to any term of years, is an hypothesis contradicted by experience, and wholly unsupported by analogy.

The Geographical Society of Paris has awarded two large silver medals to the Revs. Dr. Krapf and J. Rebman, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, for the discovery of a snowy mountain in Eastern Africa, about three degrees south of the line, named Mount Kilimanjaro. Dr. Krapf has since visited another range about two degrees northward, where he has announced the discovery of another mountain still loftier—Mount Kenia, which appears to be the Mount Ararat of Hoking, otherwise named the Mountain of the Moon.

We understand that the Government have taken means to prevent by our naval power any efforts that may be attempted by American adventurers against the Virgin Islands.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon for London, travelling for the first time by the South-Western Railway. The Royal carriages were in attendance at the Nine Elms station. The Queen and the Prince, with the rest of the Royal party, having entered them, drove over Vauxhall-bridge to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty alighted at ten minutes to two o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier and her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orleans visited her Majesty on Monday at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Princess's Theatre.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. At the Council a proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting Roman Catholic processions. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Secretary Walpole had an audience of her Majesty. Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., was presented to the Queen, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Cambridge Asylum at Norbiton.

On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at the council for the management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Somerset-house, during the morning. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, &c.

On Thursday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert was present at the brigade field day of two battalions of the Guards in Hyde Park. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose gave a splendid entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. A distinguished circle of the aristocracy were present to meet their Royal Highnesses.

The Earl of Derby has issued invitations for two grand dinner parties, respectively on the 19th and 26th instant.

The infant son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Verulam was christened on Tuesday at St. George's Church, in the presence of a select family circle. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Countess Craven, and Viscount Folkestone were the sponsors to the young Viscount Grimston, who received the names of "James Walter."

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square. After the banquet the noble Viscountess received a brilliant circle of the nobility and corps diplomatique.

Mrs. Disraeli has issued cards for an assembly, on Wednesday next, at Grosvenor-gate.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl Manvers, with the Lady Georgiana Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Coligny, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Coligny, took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both noble families.—The Hon. and Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, fourth son of Lord Montagu, was also married on Tuesday, at the same church, to Anna Maria Jane, daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Theological Prize essays for the present year have been thus adjudged:—*Ellerton Essay*: "The Effects of the Captivity on the Jewish People," Daniel Trinder, Student in Civil Law.—*Mrs. Denyer's*: "The Justification of Man before God only by the Merits of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rev. James Leicester Balfour, B.A., Queen's College.—"The Duties of Christianity incumbent on Individuals as Members of a Private Family." Rev. Mr. E. Espin, Fellow of Lincoln.

In a convocation, holden on Tuesday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed gratefully to accept Mrs. Fielding's liberal offer of the rare and valuable herbarium and choice collection of books on botany collected by her late husband, on the conditions proposed; and that the sum of £3000, being a portion of the monies lately transferred by the delegates of the press for the general account of the University be set apart for a fund for maintaining and adding to the "Fielding Herbarium;" and that a further sum, not exceeding £1250, be taken from the same monies for providing a suitable building in the Botanic Garden for the reception of this collection.

His Grace the Chancellor of the University of Oxford has been pleased to nominate and appoint, under his letters-patent, Rouell Palmer, Esq., M.A., some time Fellow of Magdalen College, and one of her Majesty's counsellors, to be Deputy High Steward of the University, that office being vacant by the death of the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M.A., late Student of Christ Church.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Sub-Deanery*: The Rev. Bailie to be sub-dean of York Minster. *Canonry*: The Rev. Jeon Guthrie to Beidminster and Redcliffe in Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. J. C. M. Aynley, to Wolton with Weston-in-Gordano; the Rev. John Edward Bassett, to Spottisbury with Charlton Marshall; the Rev. Richard Edward Bassett, to North Thoresby; the Rev. William John Deane, to South Thoresby; the Rev. Edward Hanbury Frere, to Harham; the Rev. C. Levingstone, to St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight; the Rev. H. C. Leaver, to Penselwood; the Rev. Owen Luttrell Mansell, to Church Knowle, Dorset; the Rev. William Pyne, to Socke-Dennis; the Rev. T. C. H. Phillips, to Llanrenny, near Pembroke, Wales; the Rev. S. K. Swann, to Long Whaddon; the Rev. J. Deane Waite, to Manby, near Louth. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. J. Carter, to Kingston; the Rev. Timothy Jones, of St. Margaret's Leicester; the Rev. George Lloyd Nash, to Tolpiddle, Dorset.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. C. Rhemus, from the Deddington Sunday-school teachers and district visitors; the Rev. H. Owen, senior curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. Mr. Billing, headmaster of Wye College, from his pupils; the Rev. S. Arnott, from his parishioners; the Rev. S. S. Gower, from his congregation; the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashburn, from his congregation; the Rev. M. Mant, from the inhabitants of Chard, on his giving up the curacy; the Rev. B. R. Maturin, from his friends, on his promotion; the Rev. O. T. H. Phillips, of Pontnewydd, on his promotion; the Rev. W. J. Crichton, incumbent of Crayford, from the children and teachers of the Sunday and week-day schools.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—On Saturday last, the address to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, from the clergy and deanery of Gloucester, agreed to at the Archdeacon of Gloucester's visitation, was presented to his Lordship at the palace, Gloucester, with the signatures of forty-one clergy of the deanery attached, being the whole of the clergy of the deanery, with one or two accidental exceptions. The Bishop returned his heartfelt thanks.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GRAVESEND.—This church, erected on a site at the western entrance of the town, the gift of the Earl of Darley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester a few days ago. The sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Rochester, and the collection at the offertory, for the building fund, amounted to £78. The church contains 827 sittings, 527 of which are free. Its total cost is £3400, towards which the Church Building Commissioners granted £300, and the Church Building Society £280. The Rev. John Joyes, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed incumbent of the church.

NEW CHURCHES.—The charges and expenses paid by the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Parliament for promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes from the 25th of March, 1851, to the 25th of March, 1852, amounted to £4,337 15s. 7d.

On Trinity Sunday the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashburn, in the county of Nottingham, was presented by the congregation, at daily prayer in the parish church, with a lectern and a beautiful toilet Bible, handsomely bound in purple morocco. The lectern is from a design in the sixth part of the "Instrumenta Ecclesiastica," and in every respect harmonises with the early style of architecture of the chancel in which it is erected. It is intended for use at the early daily service.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A quantity of jewellery, of the value of £700, which had been stolen from the shop of Mr. Howard, Jeweller, of Market-street, Manchester, on the morning of the 18th of May, was discovered on Monday last by Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, buried in the ground near Hough's End, Clough, about four miles from that town.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At a late hour on Saturday night last, Mr. Bell, an aged gentleman residing at Bridgend of Perth, having wandered upon the Scottish Midland Railway near Perth, was run down in the dark by a luggage train, and instantaneously killed. His head was completely cut off, and his limbs were scattered in different directions.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORD.—An "open-air meeting" was held at Bedford on Monday night on the Market Hill, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Anstey, the popular candidate, who has nearly concluded a most successful canvass. The address was well received.

BELFAST.—A deputation from the electors of Belfast has proceeded to London to wait on Lord Castlereagh, with a requisition, signed by 850 electors, requesting him to accept the candidature for the borough.

BODMIN.—Dr. Mitchell, a gentleman who has long resided in Bodmin, has been solicited, and has consented, to come forward. There are now, therefore, six candidates still in the field for this borough.

DORSETSHIRE.—Mr. Sturt has retired from the contest for this county, and left the field clear for the sitting members.

EDINBURGH.—There is little doubt that Mr. Macaulay will be returned, who ever may occupy the other seat. A meeting of the old Liberal aggregate committee was held on Monday, when the proposal to bring him forward without requiring from him a canvass or even an electoral address was unanimously adopted.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Wakley has resigned all pretensions to the future representation of Finsbury, on the ground of ill-health and pressure of other engagements. It is proposed by a great body of electors to solicit Mr. Macaulay to stand as a candidate at the approaching election. In case this gentleman should decline to stand, Mr. Charles Dickens is spoken of as a gentleman deserving of the consideration of the electors.

HARWICH.—Captain Warburton, R.A., at present in command of the Artillery at Landguard Fort, has been waited upon by some of the electors, acquainting him with a resolution passed at a meeting held at the King's Head Inn, on Thursday week, inviting him to come forward as a candidate for the representation of their borough. He has accepted their invitation, and has commenced an active canvass upon Liberal principles.

HERTFORD.—There are four candidates in the field. Lord Mahon, who was introduced into the borough by the interest of the Marquis of Salisbury, has "betrayed his trust" by voting in defiance of his patron. The Marquis has withdrawn his support from the noble Lord, and brought forward Mr. Charles Dimdale as his representative, who has been canvassing the county on Protectionist principles. The other two candidates are the Hon. William Cowper and Mr. Thomas Chambers. The former has issued an address which has satisfied the Liberal party that he will be a strenuous supporter of progressive measures of reform and retrenchment. Mr. Thomas Chambers, who is well known and popular in the town, has declared his intention to oppose all return to protective duties, and to advocate an extension of the franchise and other measures of reform and retrenchment.

HULL.—Two Conservative candidates, Mr. J. Bramley Moore and the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler are now fairly in the field. The opposing candidates are Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich.

MALTON.—Mr. J. E. Denison is again likely to represent this borough; but Mr. Childers retires to make way for a scion of the house of Wentworth.

NEW ROSS.—The contest between Sir Thomas Redington, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Gavin Duffy bids fair to be an exciting one in the borough of New Ross. On Sunday last, when Sir Thomas reappeared there to resume his canvass, there arose such a mob riot from Mr. Duffy's party, that the police and military were called out to quell it.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. GLADSTONE.—The following letter from Mr. Gladstone, M.P., addressed to the Rev. Mr. Greswell, of Oxford, has been published:—"6, Carlton-gardens, June 11, 1852.—My dear Mr. Greswell,—I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to two statements which have been recently put into circulation on the authority of a highly respectable Baronet—statements which, had they been left to depend on their intrinsic credibility alone, would have gained but little notice. The first of these statements is this:—'That Mr. Gladstone's views on their relations to Church and State have, since 1847, undergone a change little anticipated by his then supporters, many of his best friends regretfully admit.' The second is—'That the abandonment of the Church connexion with the State is necessarily involved in the legitimate development of the principles he now advocates.' I likewise thank you for not having called upon me to notice one or more unworthy insinuations current on the same authority, and contained in a document of somewhat later date. With regard to the two propositions above cited, and to your questions upon them, I have to observe, that no attempt is made to sustain them by any reference to what I have spoken, written, or done; that not one of these 'best friends' is known to me or to any friend whom I have been able to consult; that the principles of which I am now the advocate are the very same that I avowed, and for the avowal of which I was not sparingly assailed, in 1847; that I am aware of no incompatibility between the principles of full religious freedom and the maintenance of the national Church in connexion with the State, to both of which I am now, as ever, cordially attached; that, in regard to the latter of these objects, if the change in my convictions which is imputed to me had occurred, I should not have left it to the author of this circular to announce it to the world; and that, whether the question be or be not an open one for others, it can, in my judgment, be no open question for one who aspires to the representation of the University of Oxford. In short, I disown and repudiate both these allegations emphatically, and in all their parts.—I remain, my dear Mr. Greswell, most sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.—Rev. R. Greswell."

RIPON.—A new candidate for the contest has started here, in the person of Mr. Augustus Newton, 58, Curzon-street, Mayfair, and formerly of Studley, near Ripon. He declares in favour of Free Trade in its fullest extent, household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and "thorough reform" in general.

SURREY (EAST).—Mr. Antrobus, jun., who sat as an out-and-out Protectionist for East Surrey from 1841 to 1847, when he and Mr. Kemble resigned the field to Messrs. Locke King and Alcock without a contest, is about to contest the seat on Free-trade principles.

WESTMINSTER.—The Carlton Club intend to start Lord Maidstone (the son of the Earl of Winchelsea, and the rejected of Newark) for the representation of Westminster.

LUNACY AMONGST THE MARRIED AND SINGLE.—It has been ascertained, that, amongst 411 male patients admitted into the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, there were 170 married, 208 single, 25 widowed, and 8 not ascertained. Amongst 669 female patients admitted, 180 were married, 355 single, 109 widowed, and 24 not ascertained. These instances may be cited in addition to the many existing proofs of the tendency of "single blessedness" to foster insanity, especially among the female sex.

Lord Eglington, in reply to an address from the Town Council of Mallow, asking him to recommend Mr. Smith O'Brien to the merciful consideration of her Majesty, says, through his private secretary:—"It is with the deepest regret, but, at the same time, without any doubt as to the propriety of the course his Excellency is pursuing, that he feels himself constrained to refuse the prayer of your petition in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other State prisoners, and to state that, under existing circumstances, the Lord-Lieutenant cannot recommend them to her Majesty's favourable consideration."

The ex-Queen Marie Amelie has caused to be presented to Mr. E. T. Way, of Dover, by the hand of General Dumas, a diamond pin, as a testimony of the feeling entertained by her of the great attention paid by him to herself, and the Princess and Princesses her children, on their last visit to Dover, and on the previous occasions when the family passed through that town.

THE WATERLOO HEROES.

YESTERDAY was the 37th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo; and its recurrence has suggested the portraying upon the ensuing page of the group of Heroes of the great fight whom Time has spared to celebrate the event with the princely festivities of Apsley House on June 18, 1852. We are enabled to engrave this interesting commemoration by kind permission of Messrs. Graves and Co., the publishers of the admirable print entitled "The Waterloo Heroes," and representing the Duke of Wellington receiving his illustrious guests at Apsley House, on the anniversary of the glorious 18th of June, engraved by Charles G. Lewis, Esq., from the magnificently-painted picture by J. P. Knight, Esq., R.A. The latter is the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, and now adorns the grand staircase of Holderness House. Our engraving is, however, a copy of this picture only as regards the figures themselves, the grouping having been altered by our artist, and including only the present survivors, omitting those officers who have died since the day of Mr. Knight's painting.

The illustrious host, with seven of his principal guests, are denoted at the foot of the Engraving. Commencing from its left are Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., who served in the campaign of 1815 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Hussars, of which the Marquis of Anglesea is Colonel; General Lord St. John, who, as Major-General Sir John Byng, commanded at Waterloo the Second Brigade of the First Division, to which was committed the defence of Hougoumont; Lieutenant-General Sir H. (now Viscount) Hardinge, who, in 1815, then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, served in the Prussian staff, and at the battle of Ligny lost his left arm; Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, whose brilliant achievements in this, his crowning victory, shall live—

—In story and in song,
For many an age remembered long;

Major-General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, who, at Waterloo, commanded the 2d Life Guards; General the Marquis of Anglesea, who, as Lieutenant-General, commanded the cavalry at Waterloo; the Duke of Richmond (Earl of March in 1815), who served upon the staff of the Prince of Orange as extra Aide-de-camp; Sir A. Barnard, in command of the 95th, which regiment formed part of Sir James Kemp's brigade.

Recommencing from the left of the Engraving, is Major-General G. Scovell, who served in the Waterloo campaign, on the staff, as assistant Adjutant-General; Major-General the Hon. H. Murray, in command of the 18th Light Dragoons at Waterloo; Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner, Lieut.-Colonel of Horse Artillery in 1815. Next Viscount Hardinge are Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, who commanded the 1st British Brigade of Infantry, and Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and who lost his right arm on June 18. To the right of Major-General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, is Sir De Lacy Evans, who was at Waterloo, but is not in Mr. Knight's picture. Next the Marquis of Anglesea are Colonel Lord Sastry, of the Duke of Wellington's staff; Lord Saltoun, Lieut.-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Hon. G. Cathcart, Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and the newly-appointed Governor of the Cape; Colonel Richard Egerton, on the staff at Waterloo as Aide-de-camp to Lord Hill.



THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.—PAINTED BY MURILLO.—PURCHASED FOR THE LOUVRE FOR 586,000 FRANCS (ABOUT £23,400), AT THE SALE OF THE SOULT GALLERY.

THE MURILLOS FROM THE SOULT GALLERY.

THE sale of the Soult Gallery, which took place in the last week of May, at Paris, and occupied three days, forms an important epoch in the history of art, and a singular and not very creditable episode in that of the Peninsular War. Soult and Sebastiani, by the fortune of war, became the two rapacious plunderers of art in Spain: Grenada, with its Alonzo Canos, falling to the lot of Sebastiani; and Seville, with its Murillos, and Morales, and Zurbarans to that of Soult. Plunderers we say, for as plunder simply were these glorious works viewed by the conquerors, who, with catalogue in one hand and sword in the other, removed them from walls for which they had been painted, and which the artists vainly flattered themselves they should adorn for ever. How much their new possessors valued them, except in regard to "what they would fetch," may be judged from the fact that by neither of them were their collections designed to descend as heirlooms to their respective families, but were jobbed about for sale upon every favourable opportunity which presented itself. Sebastiani, in 1814, the period of the "Restoration," offered the entire of his pickings—seventy-three pictures—to the Prince Regent of Great Britain, for £10,000; which very reasonable sum being refused by our Government, he afterwards got rid of them in detail in the course of his lifetime. That Soult retained his gallery till his death, was only because he did not find a purchaser who would come up to his price. Mr. Buchanan, in his "Memoirs of Painting" (8vo., 1824), states that "The Marechal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, knowing that the author of these pages had formerly made several most valuable acquisitions of works of art in Spain and Italy, and latterly had purchased the collection of M. de Talleyrand, in France, communicated to him in April last, that he felt disposed to part with his pictures as an entire collection, if the same could be disposed of in that manner." Mr. Buchanan adds, that he represented to the Marshal the difficulty of disposing of an entire collection in that way, but stated the probability of eight celebrated Murillos being purchased for England, if the Marshal would fix a separate value upon them. This, after much difficulty, the Marshal did in a note, which also set a price upon three other capital pictures in the collection; and with this note "Mr. Buchanan immediately returned to England, for the express purpose of communicating the same to

his Majesty's Ministers, and impressing on them the importance of such an acquisition, these magnificent pictures being already known to every connoisseur as the *chefs-d'œuvre* of that great master." What the price demanded for these invaluable works was, Mr. Buchanan does not state, and properly so, we think, as the offer was at the time of his writing under deliberation—if, indeed, it was ever deliberated upon at all. There can be little doubt that the sum was much below what they have since been sold for, and below what they were worth; for works of the highest class, as models for study, are priceless in a national collection of pictures. That the offer was not entertained was the more remarkable and the more reprehensible, as it came at a time when we had just rejected the opportunity of acquiring four of the

finest Raffaels in the world—four which had formerly belonged to our Charles I., and the re-obtaining of which would in a peculiar degree have been interesting and creditable to the artistic feeling of the country. Such is the miserable parsimony of a tasteless Government in all that concerns the intellectual progress and enjoyment of the people. Or, still more indefensibly, shall we impute it to a selfish feeling on the part of those who constitute government, that, while they do not grudge large prices for pictures for the exclusive adornment of their saloons, they cannot admit of a parity of interests and tastes with the *profanum vulgus* in matters of this kind.

Of the eight Murillos specially referred to by Mr. Buchanan, the following account, in his words, will be read with interest:—



RESIDENCE OF MURILLO.

1. "Le Paralytique—Christ Healing the Lame in the Temple."—This picture consists of five figures of the size of life, and is composed in a grand and noble manner. The principal character is full of dignity and expression; and in point of sublimity of conception, is equal to the best works of Ludovico Caracci, while in colouring it surpasses anything of the Bolognese school. The middle space of the temple, and the distance, contain many figures about the proportions of those generally introduced in the compositions of Nicholas Poussin, and they possess all the fine drawing of that master. Various groups of figures are distributed with great taste and judgment, and with the most correct perspective, throughout the picture. The keeping and harmony of the whole composition are perfect, and it has always been esteemed by the best connoisseurs as one of the most important works in historical painting.

2. "The Prodigal Son Received by his Father."—This is one of the richest compositions of the master. It consists of nine figures of the natural size, painted with a power and brilliancy of colouring only to be found in the works of Murillo, who has united in this picture the splendour of the Flemish with the so idly and correctness of design of the Italian schools. The figures are full of character, and each sustains his part. This picture is also a most important work of the master.

3. "Abraham Receiving the Angels."—The composition of this picture is of great beauty. It represents Abraham, who kneels, with extended arms, to receive the three angels who come to visit him. He is attired in the Eastern costume, his head elegantly dressed with a white turban, and the whole figure, which is most graceful and full of pathos, is certainly one of the finest and most expressive characters which exists in the whole art of painting. The figures are of the natural size, and the picture itself is clear and brilliant.

4. "The Angel relieving St. Peter from Prison." This picture affords a fine example of the extent to which clair-obscur can be carried. It is a piece of

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MAYNOOTH.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA gave notice that next session he should move for a select committee of inquiry into the moral and religious principles of the system of education at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

Lord BEAUMONT moved the suspension of the standing order No. 185, in the case of the Great Western Railway, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, and the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway (Amalgamation) Bill. The question to be decided by the House was, whether there should be only one means of communication between London and the Mersey—between London and Ireland. Whether all the traffic between these points should be confined to the one single means of communication in use at present, and so a monopoly in their respect be created in the possessors. The House, by sanctioning that principle, would act contrary to their former decision, creating the Birmingham and Shrewsbury and the Shrewsbury and Chester Railways. The Shrewsbury and Chester Railway had, after long competition, been obliged by the conduct of the North-Western Railway, to seek the alliance of the Great Western Railway; and a bill to that effect was accordingly before the House. If this bill passed, there would be two complete lines to the Mersey and Ireland. The bill had been unanimously adopted by the House of Commons, but it was stopped in the House of Lords by the operation of the "Wharmcliffe" standing order, which rendered it requisite for all amalgamation bills to have the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders before they could pass the Standing Orders Committee; and the object of his motion was, that the rule of the House in this respect should be dispensed with.

A discussion of considerable length took place, which ended ultimately in the motion being negatived without a division.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The subject of the management clauses of the Committee of Privy Council of education was again referred to by the Marquis of Lansdowne, which led to some explanations from the Earl of Derby, who expressed his desire that the merits of the whole case as to the recent minute, which gives certain advantages to Church of England schools that they did not possess before, should be discussed.

EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS (FRANCE).

The Earl of MALMESBURY, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, withdrew the Surrender of Criminals (Convention of France) Bill.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On the motion for committing the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, The Earl of DERBY objected that the bill allowed an investigation into alleged corrupt practices in any borough to be instituted on a vote of the House of Commons, instead of by an address to the Crown, concurred in by the House of Lords. He also intimated that he should move amendments exempting counties and universities, and limiting the power of inquiry into consecutive elections to cases where the bribery was practised continuously, and excepting those where a pure election intervened. He should also oppose that provision which placed treating on the same footing with bribery.

In committee, the noble Lord's first amendment, requiring the assent of the House of Lords to the issuing of any commission of inquiry, was carried, after discussion, by 78 to 34 votes.

Another division was taken against the provision which classes bribery and treating together, and Lord Stanley's amendment was carried by 68 to 35 votes. Some other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Lord MANDEVILLE took the oath and his seat for the county of Huntingdon.

ENNISKILLEN ELECTION.

The SECRETARY at WAR read a letter of explanation from General Thomas in reference to the charge brought against him of employing his influence as the military officer in command to coerce the vote of a pensioner at the late Enniskillen election, in which canvassing the men on behalf of Mr. Whiteside was admitted, but the alleged intimidation was denied. He (the gallant Secretary) considered General Thomas had acted with imprudence, but that he had not been guilty of military intimidation.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

The Ramsgate Harbour Bill was further considered. On the question of fixing a day for the third reading,

Mr. HUDSON complained of the grievances endured by the shipping interest from the exaction of tolls from vessels passing Ramsgate, and moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

After some discussion the House divided, when the bill was lost by 130 to 28.

SUPPLY.—RAJAH BROOKE.

The rest of the day up to four o'clock was occupied with the consideration of the remaining items of the civil service and miscellaneous estimates in Committee of Supply, including the grant for the pay and equipment of the new militia force.

The Laban vote gave rise to some discussion on the subject of a dispute between Sir J. Brooke and the Eastern Archipelago Company, consequent on impediments thrown in the way of the company by the Rajah.

Secretary Sir J. PAXINGTON intimated that legal proceedings were pending on the subject.

Mr. S. HERBERT quoted from public documents distinct charges of improper interference on the part of the Rajah.

Mr. F. SCOTT animadverted on the anomalous position of Rajah Brooke—as a foreign rajah, a British consul, a foreign proprietor, and the governor of a British colony, all at the same time.

In the evening sitting,

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Mr. J. BELL presented a petition from the sister of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, praying that the honourable member, being in an unsound state of mind, be liberated from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and transferred to a lunatic asylum.

On the motion of Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, a committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations in the petition, and report thereon to the House.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to advise the issuing this year of the Queen's Letter in aid of the National Society, and, if so, at what period of the year such letter would be issued?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said the issue of the Queen's Letter depended on an application being made to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury. No such application had been made. He would now state that the minute of council for the alteration of the management clauses should be laid on the table forthwith.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

In reply to a question from Mr. G. C. Lewis, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that 70 acres of land near Copenhagen-fields had been purchased by the Corporation of London, for the formation of a metropolitan cattle market, and negotiations were going on for the purchase of more.

The order of the day having been moved for the report of supply to be brought up,

A conversation took place between Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Solicitor-General, relative to the constitution of Mr. Horsman's proposed committee on the institution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome.

THE COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Mr. MONSELL rose to put two questions to the Secretary of the Treasury under the late Government (Mr. C. Lewis). On Friday last he had asked the Secretary of State why the annual grant for the repair of the College of Maynooth had been left out of the estimates for this year; and the answer he received was, that the late Government did not consider there were any circumstances which required such a vote to be asked for. He begged to ask the hon. member whether it was within his knowledge that there was an estimate sent in by the Board of Works in Ireland for the repairs of the college for this year; and, secondly, whether the late Government gave any direction for the omission of the annual grant to that college before they went out of office.

Mr. G. C. Lewis replied that the late Government had had no intention of omitting a grant for the repairs of the buildings of Maynooth College from the estimates, and that, had they continued in office, such a vote would have been proposed.

Mr. HENLEY intimated a probability of the introduction of a bill next year to prevent the evasion of the Joint-Stock Act.

MR. MATHER.—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Mather, and generally to the present state of public affairs. He recapitulated the circumstances of Mr. Mather's case, detailing the circumstances of the outrage, and the state of the negotiations when the present Government came into office—the conflicting accounts of Mr. Mather, supported by Florentine witnesses and the Austrian authorities; and, after referring to the vacillating conduct of Lord Malmesbury, who, in writing to Florence, described the outrage as a wanton and unprovoked assault, and in his despatch to Vienna called it a mere accidental circumstance, commented on the injury to the national character which must result from making questions involving the national honour matters of mere pecuniary consideration. The only individuals who appeared to have suffered were Mr. Mather and Mr. Scarlett, who, having received specific instructions, was told that he had taken a course as much opposed to his instructions as to sound reason. He entered his protest against a course of action which he felt must degrade the Government of England in the eyes of Europe; but, adopting Lord Derby's language in reference to the late Government and the affairs of Greece, he would impress on foreign nations the fact that the Foreign Office was not England. Turning to the conduct of the Government at home, he adverted to the studious concealment of their policy, the contradictory views expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons and the Prime Minister at the Mansion-house, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Solicitor-General, who ap-

pealed to their constituents on Protection principles, and those of their number who put forward the "big loaf." He reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the landlord party, who talked of compensation, that the Corn Laws were not imposed for the good of the landed interest, but for the national advantage; and when the national advantage was shown to be the other way, there was no ground for continuing them or granting compensation. He complained that Ministers had occasioned unnecessary differences by raising expectations of interference with the existing systems of national education in England and Ireland—with the Maynooth endowment, and other subjects. By having no settled opinion, but promising to re-open every question, they were offering a premium to agitation; but it would be for the country to decide whether they could place confidence in a Government which had no principles of its own.

Lord STANLEY defended the conduct of Lord Malmesbury in the Mather case, and explained that the word "accidental" in that noble Lord's despatch was meant to imply that the attack had nothing in it of a national character, though undoubtedly it was most unprovoked and brutal in its nature. He entered largely into precedents, to show that the claim for redress could only be made against the Tuscan Government, and not against Austria. If the demand had been made upon Austria, it would have been a recognition of the Austrian occupation of Tuscany, which England never had yet done, and gone far to increase the power of despotic government in Europe. He denied there was anything of principle in the question of compensation—it was a mere matter of personal injury, involving no national insult, and, so considered, Mr. Mather's first demand of £5000 was unreasonable; and the reason Mr. Scarlett's acts had been disavowed was not because he had taken a smaller sum, but because he had disclaimed the principle of the responsibility of Tuscany.

Mr. B. OSBORNE regretted that Lord J. Russell had mixed up the Mather case with the general imbecility of the present Government. The convention under which the Austrian troops occupied Tuscany exempted them from the control of the Tuscan authorities, and made them amenable only to the Austrian Minister at War, and it was the peddling, huxtering spirit with which Lord Malmesbury had applied to the Tuscan Government that the unsatisfactory result was owing. No contrition had been expressed by Austria, and so far from the officer who committed the outrage having been punished, he had received the congratulations of the Austrian army, and he and Lord Malmesbury were regally toasted at their mess. The outrage on the petty officer at Leghorn had never been satisfactorily explained; and, with Lord Malmesbury at the head of the Foreign-office, *Civis Romanus sum* was but an empty boast. He thought a vote of censure was due to Lord Malmesbury, for having disgraced this country in the eyes of continental Europe.

The Marquis of GRANBY referred to a number of statistics to prove the depression of the agricultural and the shipping interest under Free Trade. He also endeavoured to show, by deducting the decrease of production from the increase of imports, that the consumption of wheat had fallen off by 400,000 quarters a year. If Protection were not restored, the peculiar burdens pressing upon agriculture must be lessened.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that all discussion on the subject of Protection was a mere waste of time, for the principle was dead, and its requiem would be sounded at the next election. With respect to the case of Mr. Mather, he had read the papers with anything but satisfaction, and could wish, for the honour of the country, that they were for ever buried in oblivion. In a case of this kind the first step should have been to ascertain the facts, then the guilty parties, after which the Queen's Advocate should have been consulted—a course which appeared never to have been taken. An outrage had been committed in a most cowardly manner upon a British subject, and he thought, as responsibility was the companion of power, the Austrian Government should have been applied to in the first instance, and not the Tuscan Government, which should not be made the whipping-boy of Austria, which was the real offender. He was very much interested in the independence of Tuscany, and it behoved the Government to look to the state to which a great number of the Italian states were reduced. The system of government in the Roman and Neapolitan states was so tyrannical, so violent, and in every respect so odious, as to make the Government of those states a disgrace to Europe. He had to remind the Government that the Austrian troops were to be withdrawn from Tuscany, and the French troops from Rome, in the month of May. That month, however, had elapsed, but these troops had not been withdrawn; and the Government should earnestly direct its attention to the subject, with a view to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, when Lord John Russell attempted to contrast his own Foreign Secretary with the Foreign Secretary of the present Government, they should not forget that he had turned his own Foreign Secretary out of office, although the noble Lord the member for Tiverton was a much higher authority upon matters like this than the noble Lord the member for the City of London. He complimented Lord Palmerston for the tone and temper in which he had spoken, and then proceeded to contend that there was no inconsistency in the expressions made use of in reference to this outrage by Lord Malmesbury in his despatches. For his own part, he believed Austria would have been very glad if we had applied to her for redress, for it would at once have been an acknowledgment of her supremacy in Tuscany. That the fairest portion of Europe should be subjected to foreign tyranny must be, of course, painful to every one, and it must be the common wish of all that it might ere long be restored to a more fitting position. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to reply to the other charges made by Lord John Russell against the Government, and closed an animated speech amidst very general cheering.

Lord D. STUART charged the Foreign Office with having pandered to Austria at the expense of this country and Mr. Mather.

The discussion was terminated by the motion for reporting the supply votes being affirmed.

At two o'clock in the morning an attempt was made to bring on the adjourned debate on the Maynooth grant, which was met by a determined stand by the Irish members; and, after several divisions, a further adjournment took place.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

The Scotch Burghs Bill was read a third time, and several amendments proposed by Earl Minto were agreed to without discussion.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Militia Bill. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the second reading of the bill, which, under the circumstances of the times, he thought a necessary measure for the protection of the country.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in supporting the bill, said the force which would be raised by its means would not certainly in the first instance be all that was desired, for undisciplined troops seldom realised the expectations formed of them from their numerical force. What was required at present in this country, however, was an efficient peace establishment for internal defence, so as to have the disciplined troops to meet any emergency which might arise. He recommended the House to adopt the measure in this view, and the ultimate result would be that they would have a large force as an addition to our regular army.

Earl GREY opposed the motion, and expressed his belief that the measure would prove a failure, upon account of the hardships it involved, whilst it would interfere with recruiting for the regular service.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH contended that there was a necessity for the measure, and explained some expressions which he had used upon a former occasion that had been the subject of considerable misapprehension.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the motion of Lord COLCHESTER, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Kennington-common, &c., Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The School Sites Acts Extension Bill was also read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl DESART, the Scotch Mills for Flax (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

A select committee was nominated on Baron de Bode's petition.

The Duke of RICHMOND, in presenting a petition from the Messrs. Ellman and other eminent agriculturists of Sussex, respecting the assessment of the Property-tax, said that a clause had been introduced into the Property-tax Bill last session permitting farmers assessed under schedule B to come before the Commissioners and prove loss instead of profit. It now appeared that this right of appeal was limited to farmers who had taken their farms from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and did not extend to those who had taken their farms from Midsummer to Midsummer. The intention of Parliament was thus, so far as related to the latter class of farmers, defeated, and the petitioners applied for a remedy. He hoped his noble friend at the head of the Government would make inquiries on the subject, and would see whether the Lords of the Treasury had not the power to interfere and order the right of appeal to be further extended.

Lord BERNERS supported the prayer of the petition.

The Earl of DERBY said that this was the first time that he had heard of the injury done to the gentlemen alluded to by his noble friend by that which must clearly be a technical error in the act. He would undertake to make the earliest inquiry, and see whether it would be in his power to afford any relief without the necessity of an application to Parliament.

After a few words from the Duke of ARCYLE, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned at ten minutes past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, the Speaker taking the chair at one o'clock.

THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

Mr. KEOGH wished to ask the member for North Warwickshire when he intended to resume the debate on the Maynooth grant, which had by management been kept on the paper since the 2d of February.

Mr. SPOONER intimated that the debate had not been adjourned on the previous day with his consent at first, he having voted against the adjournment; but, as he stated last night, he took the division as a division on the main question—(On)—and as evincing clearly the opinion of the House, and, therefore, he did not intend to take any further steps in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KEOGH supposed the hon. member meant to move that the order be discharged.

Mr. SPOONER could say nothing about that.

The SPEAKER intimated that the orders did not remain on the order-book.

Mr. KEOGH said the House would understand that the hon. member for North Warwickshire abandoned the whole concern. (A laugh.)

Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. Magan, Captain Scobell, Colonel Tuompson, and other honourable members protested against any such

illumination founded on the principles of Correggio, and rivalling the magical effects of colour adopted by Rembrandt. Besides the two principal figures, some soldiers are seen asleep in the deep shades of the background, which, however, only serve as accessories to the composition.

Regarding these four capital works, a variety of opinions exist as to their relative excellence, some giving the preference to "Our Saviour in the Temple," as being the more important subject; others to "The Prodigal Son," as being the fuller composition, and for its very rich and exquisite colouring; while the beautiful figure of Abraham, in the third picture, secures the suffrages of many admirers. It may be, however, with great truth be said of them generally, that no one can appreciate sufficiently the talents of this master without having seen his works of this superlative class.

"The Virgin surrounded by Angels"—called "La Vierge de la Conception."—This picture, for its great beauty and extreme brilliancy, has been generally considered as the *chef d'œuvre* of Murillo. The Virgin is clothed in white, with a blue drapery thrown over the left shoulder, and is surrounded by groups of angels in the most playful and beautiful attitudes, painted with a wonderful clearness and transparency. In painting this picture, the master had evidently had in contemplation to rival the best works of Correggio. The dimensions are 8½ feet high by 6 feet broad, French measure.

"The Virgin and Child in Glory, surrounded by Angels."—This picture is of the same fine quality as the preceding, and the groups of boys are most beautiful. It possesses great brilliancy, and has a rich and powerful effect. The upper part of the Virgin, with the Child, was cut out of the picture while in Spain, and the space filled up with a copy of that part of the picture. The size is 14 feet high by 5½ wide.

"The Nativity of the Virgin," formerly in the Cathedral of Seville.—This picture has always possessed a very high reputation. It is composed of many figures, and is painted on the principles and in the manner of Correggio's works. A broad mass of light is thrown across the picture, and produces a rich and brilliant effect; the shadows are very transparent, and are principally in demi-tint. The figures in this picture are of the size of small life. Its dimensions are 11 feet in length, by 6½ feet high, the top being an oblong form.

"St. Isidore," a character represented in adoration.—This picture has a powerful effect, and is painted in his best manner. It is said to be the portrait of an Archbishop of Toledo. The size is 6½ feet high by 4½ wide.

We now come to the sale—the pounds, shillings, and pence—noting by the way the fact stated by Mr. Buchanan, that, at the time of the treaty for the purchase of the works above referred to, an English gentleman made an offer of 400,000*l.* for the four first-named in the above list—an offer which was not accepted.

The grand prize of the sale was the picture styled "The Conception of the Virgin," No. 57 in the catalogue, and No. 5 in the above list; and which was purchased for the Louvre for 586,000 francs, or about £23,400—the largest sum, perhaps, ever given for a single picture. That it fetched this enormous price is not surprising, when we find that the heads of three Governments—those of France, Spain, and Russia—and one English Marquis competed for it. In this work we think it may fairly be said that Murillo rivalled Correggio himself, whose peculiar merits are thus spoken of by Webb, in the "Beauties of Painting," in words which may, without exaggeration, be applied to the work before us, and of which we have the pleasure to present our readers with an engraving:—

The clearness and transparency of his colouring are inimitable, and stop at that exact medium in which lies the purity and perfection of taste. Thus he excelled in delineating the forms of angels retiring and melting in surrounding ether; they seem the inhabitants of heaven, crayed in splendour, pellucid in glory; their clear and animated tints breathe a divinity; they float in air like the skirts of a passing cloud; they drop from the skies like rain, through an April sun.

But, after all, with all respect for the compilers of catalogues, we may venture to ask why this picture is called the "Conception of the Virgin" (except from the fact that the subject was so favourite to one with the artist), and whether it might not with more propriety be described as the "Assumption of the Virgin?"

Of the other Murillos, the principal fetched the following prices:—"The Ravages of the Plague," 20,000 *fr.*; "The Miracle of St. Diego," 85,600 *fr.*; "The Flight into Egypt," 51,000 *fr.*; "The Nativity of the Virgin," 90,000 *fr.*; "The Repentance of St. Peter," 5500 *fr.*; "Christ on the Cross," 8100 *fr.*; "St. Peter in Prison," 151,000 *fr.*; "Jesus and John—Children," 51,750 *fr.*; the last two being purchased for the Emperor of Russia.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The following document, printed by order of the House, June 14, is the paper which has formed the subject of a conversation in Parliament lately:—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of June, 1852.—By the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.—Their Lordships having had under their consideration various representations from promoters of Church of England schools, objecting to portions of the management clauses, as settled in pursuance of the minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 28th June, 1847, and of the subsequent correspondence between the Committee of Council and the committee of the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales:

Resolved, that it shall be optional with the promoters of such schools, in applying for aid from the Parliamentary grant towards the cost of the buildings, to adopt the following paragraphs in the Clauses A, B, C, and D, either as they stand at present, or with all or any of the alterations shown in the margin. And in case any difference shall arise between the minister and curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school, not being the Sunday-school, or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same, or any regulation connected therewith, or the exclusion of any book the use of which may be objected to on religious grounds, or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion,† the minister or curate, or any member of the said committee, may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the Bishop of the diocese within which the school shall be situated, a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the said committee or minister or curate, if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively; and the Bishop may inquire concerning, and determine the matter in difference; and the decision of the Bishop in writing under his hand thereon, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect. And in case any difference, other than and except such difference as last described, shall arise in the committee of management, the majority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council for the time being, and to the Bishop of the diocese wherein the said school shall be situated, and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the inspectors of schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference, and the said bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of the said diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter. And the said arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, being a lay member of the said Church of England, as another arbitrator. And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting, the archbishop of the province within which the said school shall be situated, and the said Lord-President may jointly appoint the third arbitrator. And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the last-mentioned matter in difference, and the award in writing, under the hands of the said arbitrators, or of any two of them, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect. And it is hereby further declared that if the said bishop or the said arbitrators, upon any such reference as aforesaid, shall direct or award that any master, mistress, or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed, such direction or award, when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master, mistress, or teacher personally, or by the same being left at his or her place of abode, or at the school aforesaid, addressed to the said master, mistress, or teacher, as the case may require, shall operate as a dismissal of the said master, mistress, or teacher, so as to prevent him or her from teaching or having any interest in his or her office, or in the said school or premises, under or by virtue of this deed, and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed, by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment.

* literal or
† or on other moral or religious grounds.
‡ Provided that it shall be lawful for the minister or curate as aforesaid to exclude such book or to suspend such teacher pending such reference as aforesaid to the bishop.

BRUCE CASTLE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.—The annual distribution of prizes at Bruce Castle School took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors; Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, presided on the occasion. The prizes awarded consisted of well-selected books and certificates of good conduct, which were delivered to the boys by his Excellency, who accompanied each presentation with a few appropriate remarks, calculated to nourish the spirit of diligence, punctuality, and steadiness.

The Morning Herald says:—"We have heard that the present competition between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Birmingham and Shrewsbury occasions a loss of something between £18,000 and £20,000 per annum to the London and North-Western Company. This loss is comparatively nothing as a receipt of £42,000 per week, or upwards of £2,000,000 per annum, but the loss sustained by the Shrewsbury Companies, whose gross weekly receipts are to-day, some £2400, is absolute ruin."

interpretation as that made by Mr. Spooner being placed on the motion for the adjournment of the House and the resulting division.

Mr. Muntz defended the course taken by Mr. Spooner, and called on the opponents of the motion, if they were not afraid of inquiry, to assist in bringing on a division.

Mr. Keogh defended the Irish members from the charge of insincerity in desiring the continuance of this debate. The fact was, that the insincerity was on the side of the Government, and he would, with the permission of the House, show this to be the case. The Government had sent candidates to Ireland, and in many instances had supplied those candidates with money or with letters of introduction. He could mention, for instance, that the Secretary for Ireland had assisted one of the candidates in this way, and the House might form some opinion of the sincerity of the Government when he told them that their candidates pledged themselves, as public men, to support the continuance of the Maynooth grant, and vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. A noble Lord, a member of this House, had been sent over to contest Dungarvon, and in his address he distinctly stated that he was favourable to the Maynooth grant, and opposed to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Now, he wished to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Ireland whether he had not furnished the candidate with letters of introduction—money he did not want? Again, the county of Waterford was being contested by Mr. Hutchinson, who was supported by all the influence of the Government, and in his first address he stated that he was in favour of the Maynooth grant, and ready to vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. This address he issued in the morning, but he afterwards saw a clergyman of the Established Church, and an address came out in the afternoon without the passage to which he referred. (Hear, hear.) The fact was, the document was a mass of insincerity, and the session of 1853 would prove as unsatisfactory to their misguided supporters as the session of 1852.

Lord NAAS was quite willing to answer the general question of the hon. and learned member. The speech which they had just heard from the hon. and learned member was only another illustration of the deadly hostility which he entertained to all Governments; but, with regard to the accusations which he contained, he begged to state that he entirely denied them. (Hear, hear.) He had never supplied any candidates with either letters or money, while his official duties would not allow him the time to write their addresses. (Hear, hear.) As for the noble Lord who was a candidate for Dungarvon, he had not the honour of his acquaintance, neither had he ever spoken to him; but, nevertheless, he must be permitted to state that he could see no inconsistency in a gentleman being a supporter of Lord Derby's Government, and yet not prepared to withstand the Maynooth grant or vote in favour of the continuance of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he should have voted for the motion of the hon. member for North Warwickshire, and he would take that opportunity of publicly announcing that he was not prepared, without further inquiry, to vote for a repeal of the Maynooth grant.

Mr. B. O'SHEA thought the conduct of Ministers in reference to this question could only be described as an organised hypocrisy. If the House had any regard to its own character, it would discharge the order.

Mr. BRESFORD thought the House had heard more than enough of the Maynooth question for the present session. The best course they could take was to dismiss it, and proceed to the business that remained to be done.

Mr. DOVERIE reminded the Government that they had only themselves to blame for the frequent renewal of the discussion.

After some further discussion the question was allowed to drop. On the motion of Mr. BRESFORD, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill was brought in.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved for leave to bring in a bill for a continuance of the Crime and Outrage Act. He considered the simple fact that the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland had increased from 620 to 1013 since 1847, when the act first passed, up to last year, as alone an ample and sufficient justification for his motion. He proposed to continue the act to the 31st December next.

Mr. LAWLESS declared his intention to avail himself of all the forms of the House for the purpose of defeating the measure.

After some discussion, in which Mr. F. Scully, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Anstey took part,

Mr. KEOGH said, he had formerly supported this measure; but the circumstances of Ireland had become so altered, that he was guilty of no inconsistency in now voting against it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought there was no inconsistency in the course pursued by the hon. and learned gentleman, if he considered the circumstances of Ireland to be so changed as no longer to call for such a measure as the one before the House. As to the remedial measures, the present Government had had no opportunity as yet of bringing them forward; and with respect to the present act, they found it expiring—that persons were awaiting their trial for offences against it—and it therefore became necessary to renew it, or those persons must be discharged. They only proposed to continue the act until the 31st December, in order to give an opportunity of considering it in the next session of Parliament.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For leave to bring in the bill, 140; against it, 19: majority, 121.

The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

The House then adjourned from five until seven o'clock.

At the evening sitting,

BRITISH SUBJECTS EXPELLED FROM THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS. Mr. ANSTAY rose to move the following resolution:—"That this House, recognising the undoubted title of the Queen's subjects resident in foreign countries to the continual protection of her Majesty, in respect of their liberty, property, and other personal rights, and considering that, in the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, arbitrarily expelled from the Austrian dominions in the month of January last, with their wives and children, under circumstances involving much sacrifice of property and other hardships to the sufferers, these rights were violated, and that no redress has been hitherto obtained for the violation, is of opinion that the case is one calling for prompt and earnest measures on the part of her Majesty's Government." The hon. member having detailed the circumstances of the expulsion of the missionaries from Pesth and Lemberg, and the personal suffering and hardship thereby occasioned to themselves and their families, contended that the case had been utterly neglected by the Foreign Secretary and the Earl of Westmoreland, our Ambassador at Vienna, and that the Government were bound to apply to it the same principles on which they had acted in the case of Mr. Finlay, at Athens. The hon. member was proceeding with his remarks when a "count-out" took place on the motion of an hon. member.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

THE "COUNT-OUT."

Mr. ANSTAY complained of the "count-out" of the previous evening, stating it to be a fact that there were members enough present to make a House, though they were hiding themselves from the Speaker's eye in order to escape being counted.

Mr. HUME said there were upwards of twenty members behind the glass doors, and contended they ought to be considered as forming part of the House. He thought in the new Parliament a committee should be appointed for the purpose of laying down a definite rule upon the subject.

The SPEAKER and Mr. BERNAL stated the practice heretofore adopted, from which it appeared that the course pursued in the old House of Commons was materially different from what it has since been.

Mr. ANSTAY gave notice of a motion on the subject for a previous day.

THE FACTORY ACT.

In reply to a question from Sir John Tyrell, Mr. WALPOLE said he had caused inquiries to be made with respect to certain complaints made of the violation of the Factory Act in the city of Gloucester, and he was sorry to say that the act had been grossly violated in that neighbourhood. He was resolved, however, that the provisions of the law should be enforced.

THE LOST STEAM-SHIP "PRESIDENT."

Mr. H. BEEKELEY said that a wreck had been cast upon the coast of Banff, which was by many people supposed to be that of the *President* steam-ship; and he wished to know from the Secretary to the Admiralty if any steps had been taken to ascertain the fact?

Mr. STAFFORD said that a person had been sent down by the Admiralty, and he had taken the scuttles of the wreck, which had been subsequently sent to the principal shipbuilders in the kingdom. Replies had been received from some of them, but others had not as yet been answered. There was reason to believe, however, that the wreck was not that of the *President*.

THE PROCLAMATION AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.

Mr. KEOGH drew attention to the proclamation which appeared in the *Gazette* of the previous evening, against the appearance of Roman Catholic priests in their sacerdotal robes; and asked if it was intended to insert this proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*, so as to give the same publicity to it in Ireland as in England. He also wished to ask if it was their intention to direct the Attorney-General for Ireland to prosecute the priests in that country for doing that which they had been allowed to do by every Government since 1829, without any interference?

Mr. WALPOLE said, that two months ago the Government heard of a procession in Ireland in which a Roman Catholic bishop took part, and they sent a friendly intimation to the bishop, pointing out to him the provisions of the statute of George IV., and expressing a hope that he had so acted without any intention of violating the law, otherwise it would be the duty of the Government to put the law in force. Since then he had not heard of any repetition of the offence in Ireland, and, therefore, it was not the intention of the Government to give a special warning by publishing the declaration in the *Dublin Gazette*, unless a similar occurrence should take place. The law, he added, has not, as Mr. Keogh assumed, lain dormant; but it had come to the knowledge of the Government that Roman Catholics in this country were going to renew those processions along the highways, which had been done away with for 300 years, by marching from village to village with banners and emblems of their faith in honour of the Virgin Mary; and one procession had taken place, which moved for four miles along the high-road, consisting of 150 persons, with banners, emblems, crucifixes, and images. He had no hesitation in saying that such a procession must give much annoyance to others of her Majesty's subjects; and the Government thought it right to prevent such a violation of the law, in which instance danger actually existed of a breach of the peace. If the law in this respect were not to be observed, its violation must necessarily bring down punishment on those who, after this warning, wilfully infringed it.

The County Rates Bill passed through committee.

The adjourned debate on the Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill

was resumed by Mr. ADDERLEY, who said the bill, which had already passed the House of Lords, had for its object the division of the diocese of New Zealand into two dioceses, Bishop Selwyn finding that the increasing population of the colony rendered it impossible for one prelate to perform efficiently its episcopal duties.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked if the bill would entail any expense on the public?

Mr. ADDERLEY—Not one farthing.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the bill, thinking a new Bishop was indispensable in New Zealand. Before that could be done, the resignation of Bishop Selwyn must be made in conformity with his patent. He had resigned a portion of his patent with a view to its becoming the see of Christchurch; but this being deemed insufficient by the law officers of the Crown, the present bill became necessary to legalise that resignation.

Mr. HEYWORTH moved as an amendment, the adjournment of the debate.

After a few observations from Mr. ANSTAY, Sir J. PARKINGTON, and Mr. HUME, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 31; against it, 110: majority, 79.

Mr. HUME then said he would divide the House on the principles of the bill.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading of the bill, 111; against it, 34: majority, 77.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Vestries Bill, the object of which was to enable the four joint parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. George, Bloomsbury; and St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster, to adopt the House of the Act.

The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Walpole; and supported by Mr. T. Dancombe and Mr. Hume.

On a division, the second reading was negatived by a majority of 86 to 26.

MIL. F. O'CONNOR.

The committee appointed to consider the case of Mr. F. O'Connor reported that the medical testimony taken established the unsoundness of that gentleman's mind; and the House, according to the wish of his sister, agreed to his discharge, with a view to his being confined in Dr. Tooke's private asylum at Chiswick.

Mr. ANSTAY moved the committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill (No. 2).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, which he said could never have got to its present stage had attention been called to it.

On a division, the bill was negatived by a majority of 65 to 16.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz.—Stamp Duties (Ireland) Continuance, Turnpike Roads (Ireland), Proclamation for Assembling Parliament, Laws of Wills Amendment, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships, Law of Evidence (Scotland), Public Works, Kennington Common, &c., Improvement; Belfast Custom House. Sixty other bills, of a local and private nature, also received the Royal assent.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Fortescue.

CASE OF MR. MATHER.

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice that he would, on Monday next, call their Lordships' attention to the correspondence that has recently taken place in reference to the outrage committed upon Mr. Mather in Florence.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION) BILL.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of this bill, which was strongly supported by Lord CAMPBELL.

The Bishops of SALISBURY and OXFORD severally opposed the measure, the former right rev. Prelate moving that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord CRANWORTH said that the Bishop of Oxford appeared to think that these courts ought to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over laymen—a principle to which he (Lord Cranworth) declared his decided opposition. He hoped that the noble Lord would persevere with his bill.

Their Lordships ultimately divided, when the bill was lost by a majority of 80 to 45.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill passed through committee.

The Trustees Act Extension Bill was read a second time.

The Lunatics Bill, the second reading of which was proposed by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, was ultimately withdrawn, at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, who said, that, though he agreed to the principle of the measure, he thought that the subject was too important to pass without further consideration; and, inasmuch as the next session was not far distant, it would be better to postpone the bill until then, when they would have much more time to render it effectual for the carrying out its objects.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon this bill, the clauses of which, after some discussion, were agreed to.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, and the Scotch Mills for Flax (Ireland) Bill, were severally passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY BILL.

After some opposition from Mr. MOWATT and Lord EBRINGTON, this bill went into committee; but up to four o'clock, when the House adjourned, only the first clause was agreed to.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the evening sitting, Lord NAAS presented a petition from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, complaining of the illiberal nature of the Constitution recently conferred upon that colony.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH having moved that the petition should be printed upon the minutes of the House,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained that the petition contained expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, to whom it alluded as being simply the trustee of her own dominions. (Hear, hear.)

After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to.

INCOME TAX.—TENANT FARMERS.

In reply to Mr. FREWEN, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER read a circular which had been issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, to the effect that relief under the Income-tax would be afforded to tenant farmers, upon satisfactory evidence being given that the profits arising from their occupation did not amount to the sum assessed under schedule B.

THE WINE DUTIES.

In reply to Mr. MULLINGS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had no intention to reduce the wine duties.

SURVEY OF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. STAFFORD said that the survey of the West Coast of Ireland would extend to the Bay of Galway and the mouth of the Shannon.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY BILL.

The House then again went into committee upon this Bill.

After some discussion, the several clauses of the bill were agreed to.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that the object of it was to repeal altogether the act of 1830, and to enact, in its room, that the Secretary of State should have power to close any burial-grounds calculated to be prejudicial to the public health; and that power should be given to parochial authorities to replace such closed burial-grounds by other cemeteries out of the metropolitan districts. It further gave power to the Government to have a cemetery of its own; to be resorted to by such parishes as might find themselves without any accommodation upon the closing of the burial-ground.

After some opposition from Lord EBRINGTON, the bill was read a second time.

The Metropolitan Sewers Bill, the Grand Juries (Metropolitan) District Bill, and the Bishopric of Quebec Bill were severally passed through committee.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were severally read a second time.

The New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other bills on the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, M.P.—On Tuesday the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the petition of Miss O'Connor, praying that Mr. Feargus O'Connor may be liberated and confided to the care of his friends, met at four o'clock in committee room No. 12. Present, Mr. Walpole, chairman; Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Miles, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, the O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. J. Bell, and others. Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Lawrence, who have been in daily attendance on the unfortunate gentleman since his confinement, were examined on the subject-matter of the petition. Miss O'Connor having been also examined, was permitted to have an interview with her unfortunate brother, in the presence of Captain Gossell, the assistant Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bell, Dr. Tweedie, and two of the messengers. No remarkable change has taken place in Mr. O'Connor, either for better or worse, during the last few days. Dr. Connolly, of Hanwell Asylum, visited him on Tuesday, and was understood to be of opinion that Mr. O'Connor's insanity is only symptomatic or incipient, and that, with attention, and in a short time, he may be restored to a state of mental convalescence. On Wednesday afternoon the unfortunate gentleman was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and removed to Dr. Tooke's lunatic asylum, at Chiswick, in the care of Inspector Backers and a party of the A division of police.

From Hong Kong (China), under date April 24, accounts have been received which notice the arrival there of the Italian chief who had headed the late insurrection at Rome, Garibaldi, from Calao, in command of the *Peruviana* vessel *Carmen*. The vessel subsequently proceeded to Amoy with her cargo of gunpowder.

On Tuesday night a melancholy accident occurred off Rotherhithe to two women and a child, who, by the sinking of a stone-barge, were drowned in the cabin before any assistance could be rendered to them. The barge belonged to Shropshire, and was waiting for the tide.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J V, Bristol.—It may be got at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Strand.
J M and others.—We repeat, that Mr. Bolton's Problem, No. 435, cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.
A Q.—If Black move as you suggest, the mate is obvious enough by 3. Q to Kt 5th (ch); 4. Q to K 5th (ch), &c.
C K D, Rotterdam.—You will see by our solution of Problem No. 435, that yours is wrong.
J W, Cambridge; W L, Kyde; and others.—Problem No. 417 cannot be solved as you suggest.
G C, Old Change.—In such a case, if the player has no other piece to move, and cannot move his King without putting him in check, he is stalemated, and the game is drawn.
WHITE, Clonakilly.—Black could not legally play his King to the square indicated, because he would place him in check of the adverse Knight. The after moves must, therefore, be retraced, the Black King played out of check, and the game resumed from that point.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 435 by G T, Andrew, H M of Cork, Simon, L S D, S evens, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 436 by O E J, of Welshpool, Margot, Sim, Philo-Judy, An Acmirer, Amicus, M P, Wittington, Stav ns, C J D, R V, G B, and Deronon, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 437, by R F, Royal Artillery; P J, of Clifton; R R, of Ashford; Mose, Jack of Shrewsbury, and O F I, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF EXIGIAS by R R of Ashford, M P, Philo-Judy, Sim, F, R L, L S D, Margot, Whitechurch, Deronon, Stevens, R V, R R, of Ashford; Jack of Shrewsbury, and G B, are correct. All others are wrong.

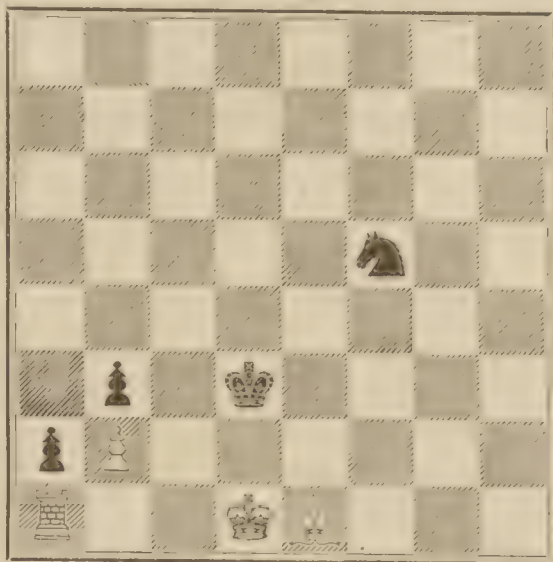
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 435.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 6th (ch)	Q to K 4th	6. Q takes B	Q to Q 4th (best)
2. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K 5th (best)	7. Q to Q Kt 2d	Q to Q 4th (best)
3. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q to K 4th	8. R to Q B 4th (ch)	Q takes R (best)
4. R to Q B 7th	Q to her 3d (best)	9. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)	Q to Q B 2d
5. Q to Q Kt 2d	B to K Kt 2d (best)	10. Q takes Q—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 438.

From Cozio.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to move, and win the game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT LIVERTON DONALDSON.

The expedition against the Burmese Empire has opened brilliantly, yet sadly. Sixteen officers, gallant and promising, have, according to the returns, been killed or wounded. Among these the fate of Lieut. Donaldson, of the Bengal Engineers, presents a melancholy interest. This courageous young officer was the second son of Professor Donaldson, of University College, and had passed through Addiscombe College with considerable credit and distinction. On leaving that establishment, where he carried off many prizes, and was third man of his term, he received his appointment to the Engineers. In March, 1851, he left for the Madras Presidency; and, upon his own application, he was transferred to Bengal. The misunderstanding with the Court of Ava then assuming a warlike appearance, he earnestly applied to be appointed on the expedition; and, as a reward for an able summary, which he drew up for the Government, of the papers left by the former expedition, he received orders to act under the command of Major Fraser. On the 12th of April the troops disembarked, and the artillery were brought to play upon the White Horse Picket. The brave Fraser seized a ladder, surmounted all obstacles, and was the first within the formidable stockade. His gallant companions, Lieuts. Donaldson and Trevor, eagerly seconded and followed him in the assault. The result to them was awfully rapid. Donaldson fell, mortally shot in the body; Trevor dropped too, severely wounded. They were both carried to the hospital. The occasional application of chloroform greatly relieved the pain of the sufferers. Lieut. Donaldson in two hours breathed his last. He was aged twenty-two at the time. His death is a loss to the Company's service, and to the people in their territory to whom his virtuous energies and varied talents might have been profitably devoted. The only consolation in this regret is the fine example—a good omen to our warlike proceedings—that Donaldson has presented of that union of refined and useful intellect with daring and chivalrous courage which now so prominently and continually characterise the British officer.

MR. SCROPE DAVIES.

The members of that band of choice spirits who were wont to share the festive moments of George IV., when Regent, in Carlton House, are fast dropping away. Lords Allan and Alvanley, Sydney Smith, Walter Scott, Beau Brummell, George Hanger, afterwards Lord Coleraine, have sunk into their grave, one by one. Death has recently carried off another of the Regent's boon companions, the gay and witty Scrope Davies; he died in Paris. Mr. Scrope Davies was a gown boy at Eton, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge; in fact he was a senior fellow of the college at the time of his decease. He was the intimate friend of Byron, who tells a story in "Beppo" about his asking Mr. Davies how Brummell was getting on with the French language. He replied, that, like Bonaparte in Russia, he had been stopped by the elements. Lord Alvanley had also a tale about Mr. Scrope Davies worth recording. He was walking with him down St. James's-street when they met Brummell at the door of White's Club. Mr. Davies wore a somewhat showy waistcoat of an obtrusive pattern, and Brummell chided him for venturing to appear in such a garment. Scrope asked tremblingly what he was to do? "Go down into the country, my dear Scrope, and I hope it will blow over." Mr. Davies will be regretted by many admiring friends, although a declining state of health and advancing age had withered his wit, and prevented him from going much into society for some time past.

LIEUTENANT DORAN.

This was another heroic victim in the cause of honour and the service of his country at the attack upon Rangoon. Lieutenant Robert Doran was the second son of John Doran, Esq., Major in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, by his wife Georgiana, only daughter of Robert Huzhes, Esq., of Ely House. Mr. Robert Doran, in addition to his Lieutenancy, filled the important post of Adjutant in the 18th Regiment, in which his father served with distinction for upwards of thirty years. Lieut. Doran was only five days united to his wife, a daughter of the late Thomas Bracken, Esq., of Balchamp Hall, Suffolk, and of Calcutta, when war summoned him to the post of duty. He was killed at the storming of the fortified pagoda at Rangoon, during the attack of the 14th of April. The despatches announcing the fall of Rangoon and his death arrived at Calcutta together. He fell at the head of his men, cheering them on to the attack; his own daring spirit leading him to seek to be the first to plant his country's colours on the enemy's walls. He was pierced by seven bullets, and died after lingering for an hour. The night before his death this gallant young officer had written in pencil, under a waggon, a note to his wife, stating that he had just prayed to God to be spared for her sake.

GENERAL MAISTER.

GENERAL MAISTER, Colonel of the 86th Regiment, entered the army in 1796, and, in rising through the different grades to the high rank he last held, saw much arduous service. He was under the late Duke of York in Holland, in the Walcheren expedition, where he received several serious wounds, and where, during that unfortunate venture, he suffered severely from the low fever which broke out amongst our troops, and proved totally disastrous to numbers of them. Master afterwards acted valiantly in the Peninsular campaigns, where he was also wounded. He was subsequently entrusted by Her Majesty's Government with the command of the forces stationed in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in which post he gave the fullest satisfaction to the Government, and made himself universally and deservedly liked and respected. This distinguished General died suddenly on the 18th inst., when on a visit at Wells. His remains were interred in the Minster, at Ripon, Yorkshire, where they were attended to their earthly resting-place by a numerous body of friends, all deeply deploring his loss. He was at the time of his decease in his 76th year.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, BUCKLAND, KENT.

THIS picturesque structure, which has undergone a complete restoration, is romantically situated in a valley near Dover, and well known to the numerous visitors to that favourite watering-place. The architecture is of the early English period, and affords the rare example of a lancet triplet at the west end. The plan of the edifice consists of a nave and chancel, both with north and south aisles, and a small vestry. A new bell gable has been erected on the evident ancient site, to replace an unsightly wooden box, containing the bells, but with no outlet for their sound. The new roof has been ceiled between the rafters, leaving the principal timbers exposed. Low benches have been substituted for high modern pews; the interesting piscina, aumbry, and sedilia, carefully restored; and the floors not occupied by the benches laid with buff and red tiles interspersed with black to form a pattern. The whole cost of the restoration did not exceed £1000, of which sum £600 was raised by rate, £20 granted by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder made up by subscriptions and the proceeds of a fancy fair held in the gardens of the parsonage-house. A lady residing in the neighbourhood has promised a stained glass window for the large window at the east end of the chancel, as a gift.

The parsonage-house, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has been likewise restored and enlarged.

The works were entrusted to the care of Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH AT GLASGOW.

ONE of the most striking architectural reforms of the day is the rejection by Dissenters of rigid and ungainly designs for their places of worship—an instance of which has lately presented itself in the erection of a new "Independent Church" for the congregation hitherto assembling in St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow.

This new Church is of the Early Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and is built throughout, interior as well as exterior, of polished Kenmuir stone. The edifice is about 80 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 55 feet high. The entrance is beneath a massive tower 20 feet square, to be surmounted by a spire 220 feet high, which, when completed (as shown in the illustration), will present a very imposing appearance, and be greatly ornamental to the city of Glasgow. Attached to the Church is a large hall for week-day services, and a residence for the attendant. The interior fittings are of oak. The pulpit, beautiful in design and execution, is of Caen stone, supported by marble shafts, and further enriched by the same material, and at the angles are double canopies, elaborately wrought, beneath which are figures of the four Evangelists.

In a small transept is an excellent organ built by Messrs. Bevington, of Soho. There is no gallery, but the seats accommodate about 700. The architect is Mr. Emmett, of Hatton-garden, to whose taste and judgment in sacred architecture Congregationalism is largely indebted.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, AT BUCKLAND, NEAR DOVER.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE Church of Mary Magdalene, recently completed from the design of R. C. Carpenter, Esq., and of which our Engraving furnishes a correct view of the interior, is remarkably well planned, and in very many points extremely novel and effective. As yet, however, the design is not fully carried out, the tower and spire and the north aisles of the nave and chancel not being erected. The west front, in Munster-street, shows but the two gables of the nave and the south aisle, with their tracery windows; but the east end, in Laxton-place, is extremely ornate in detail. The chancel window, the chief feature in this point, is an unusually noble one of seven lights, with a large traceried wheel in the head. Over the lower roof of the vestry, which is placed at the south-

east of the chancel, is seen a fine window of five lights, forming the east end of the south chancel aisle. A reticulated window of four lights on the south side of the sanctuary, or eastern end of the chancel, is also seen in the south perspective of the east elevation; and the buttresses of this part of the Church being somewhat elaborate, together with carved tablets representing the symbols of the Evangelist, which are inserted in the wall under the east window, combine to produce a very rich architectural effect.

The interior of the Church, from its great size and admirable proportions, is very striking. There are five arches on each side of the nave, between the nave and aisles, each supported by four clustered columns; but there is no clerestory, a very unusual feature. The nave is 72 feet long by 26 feet wide, and is 54 feet in height to the ridge of its open-timbered roof. It is paved with small red tiles; and the seats, which are moveable, are exceedingly commodious, and are free and unappropriated for ever.

The south aisle, which continues eastward of the chancel arch, is 96 feet long by 21 feet 9 inches wide and 49 feet 6 inches high: in this aisle is placed the organ, which, resting on massive stone corbels, is remarkable in its good design and originality of treatment. The organ was built by Messrs. Gray and Davison. The chancel, which is 38 feet 10 inches long, is several feet above the level of the nave, low stone walls guarding its western end. The chancel arch is very lofty. The eastern window is extremely fine, and, being filled with stained glass of the richest character, is particularly striking. In the centre, the wheel is filled with a representation of our Saviour in the act of benediction; and in the radii are figures of angels. The seven lights beneath have in them the figures of the crucified Saviour, the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. James, Mary Magdalene, St. Peter, and St. Thomas. This stained glass is by Hardman. The roof of the chancel is arched, and painted a light blue, powdered with stars. On the walls of the chancel is a very elaborate and beautifully carved arcade of small arches resting on polished shafts of St. Ann's marble; and over the altar, which is covered with a plain frontal and superfrontal of red fringed with gold, is a dossel fringed with a diaper pattern in gold, and upon which, in gold of a different tint, is introduced a floreated cross.

In the archway leading into the chancel aisle is a screen of open wrought iron-work, painted a bright blue, the ornamental details being enriched with gold. We should observe that these decorations of the chancel were executed by Mr. J. G. Crace, and are most beautiful and appropriate.

The stalls for the clergy and choir are of oak. The Church is lighted with gas in clusters of lights issuing from very handsome standards of brass.

The font is richly carved; its stem is surrounded by eight shafts of polished marble. It is raised on a dais of encaustic tiles, and has a pyramidal cover.

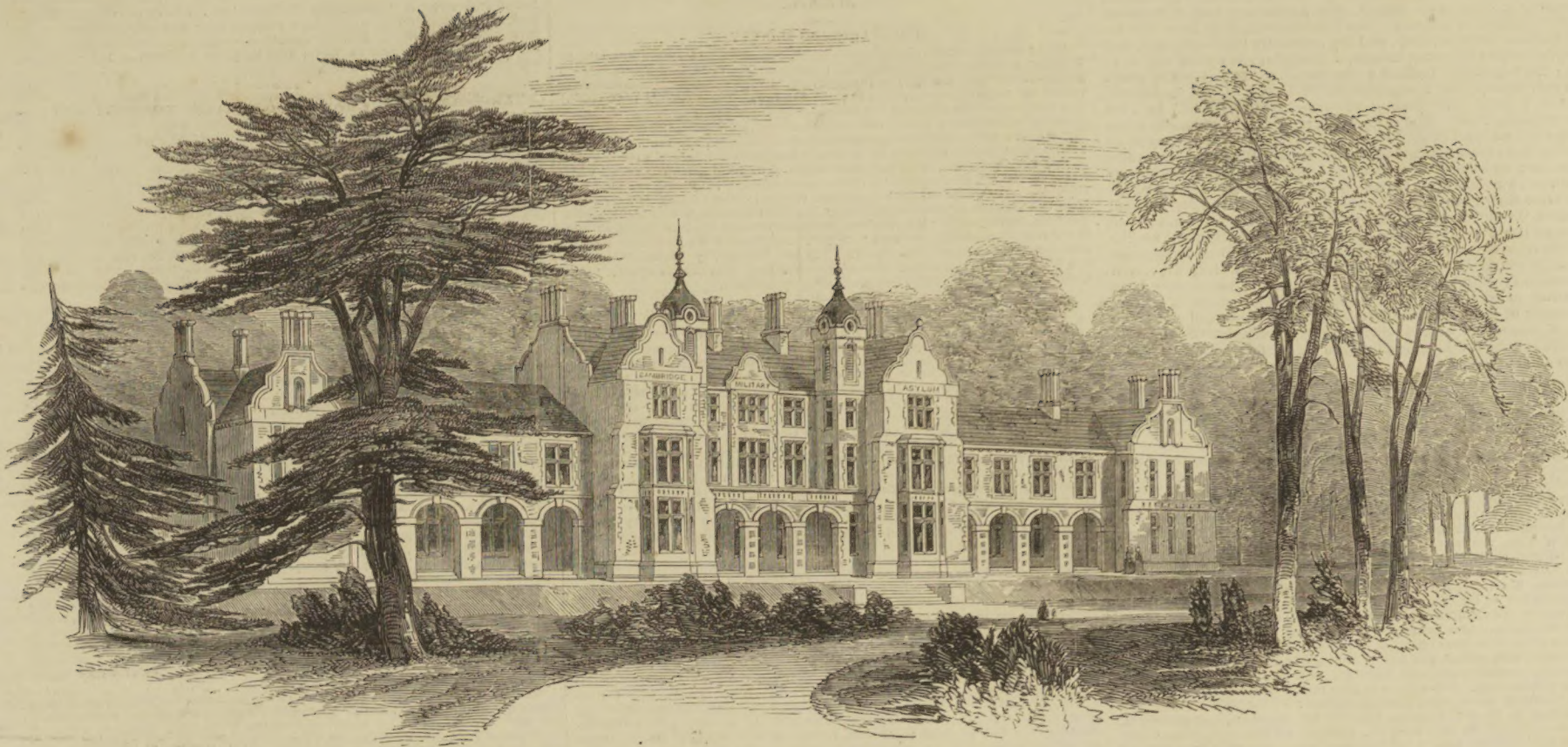
This Church, though built on a site purchased and contributed by the congregation of Christ's Church, St. Pancras, was erected at the entire cost of one founder, the Rev. E. Stewart, who is the incumbent.



NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GLASGOW.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER-STREET, REGENT'S PARK.



THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, FOUNDED AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, ON TUESDAY LAST.

CLOISTER OF ST. MARY BOTHAW.

THE remains of the church of St. Mary Bothaw, the cloister whereof is shown in the accompanying Engraving were laid open by the workmen engaged upon the foundations for the new houses in Cannon-street, nearly opposite London Stone. Besides the above, a small vaulted building was discovered, composed of very massive and well-laid masonry. The cloister is constructed of strong ribs much depressed, and a chalk roof. The height from the present level is about eight feet, but the floor is encumbered by a quantity of accumulated soil. Light is admitted by a shaft on either side, near one of which is the upper part of a pointed

it has ever since remained, and they present alternately with the Salters' Company.

The strength of the remains above mentioned will probably entitle them to be used as cellars for the new buildings, in which case they will be cleared out; but, should this not be the case, a very little labour would suffice for their further investigation, when it is possible that monumental remains, &c. might be found of interest sufficient to justify the research.

THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.

THE foundation-stone of the Asylum at Kingston, intended for the reception of soldiers' widows, was laid on Tuesday by his Royal Highness Prince Albert—an event of considerable interest to the military profession, and which was honoured by the presence of numerous ladies and gentlemen. Archways adorned with laurel, and displays of flags, distinguished the line of approach. The Coldstream band also was on the ground, and with their animating music added to the gaiety of the scene. At four o'clock his Royal Highness arrived, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, the clergy, the Bishop of Winchester; General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., the chairman of the Committee; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell; the Committee and officers; who preceded his Royal Highness to the spot. Immediately on reaching the ground the Royal standard was hoisted, and the band played "God save the Queen;" after which the children sang the 46th Psalm, and the Bishop of Winchester offered up the appointed prayer.

Sir Howard Douglas then addressed his Royal Highness, observing that no one could doubt that the inspirations in which the idea of this Asylum originated would now be realised. It was a monument, he added, to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge; and was considered by a meeting of gentlemen well acquainted with his virtues and his benevolence, the most appropriate that could be founded in his honour. The fund then collected had been appropriately converted to this purpose. The site of the Asylum had been granted by the present Duke, and the amount to be expended in building had been collected within about £200, the subscriptions now exceeding £3500. Objections, Sir Howard stated, had been taken to the institution on the score of its encouraging matrimonial

connexions among the army; but provision, he said, was already made for their accommodation in barracks; and this he considered a sufficient answer, particularly when we reflect that the institution was calculated to have a moral effect, and to raise the moral position of the soldier. The Duchess of Cambridge had subscribed towards the object the sum of £100; and her daughter, the Princess Mary, another sum of the like amount. Sir Howard concluded with requesting his Royal Highness Prince Albert to lay the stone.

His Royal Highness having graciously replied to this address, proceeded to deposit in an aperture in the stone a glass vase, containing a scroll commemorative of the object for which the Asylum was erected, and some coins; after which the trowel was presented to the Prince, who, having adjusted the mortar, the stone was lowered to its place, and the level and bevil were correctly applied, whereupon his Royal Highness completed the work by giving the three usual blows with the mallet. Three cheers were then given by the children, who also sang the 100th psalm.

Mr. Henry Pownall then addressed his Royal Highness on the part of the Committee, complimenting him on his habitual disposition to do good, and alluding to the blessings which soldiers' widows would invoke upon him, adding gratitude to their loyalty. The Bishop then pronounced a blessing, and the Mayor and Corporation having approached his Royal Highness with a dutiful address, the Prince replied:—

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for the hearty and flattering welcome which I have received from you. It has given me the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation on the present occasion, and to testify my sympathy with the objects sought to be attained by this institution, my respect and affection for the memory of him whose name it is to bear, and my cordial concurrence in the hope that the results may be such as would have been most pleasing to the genuine kindness and benevolence of his disposition.

This speech was received with loud cheers. The National Anthem was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

The portion of the Asylum founded on Tuesday will be 200 feet in length and will contain 40 inmates; the entire edifice to accommodate 160. The materials are red and white brick, with stone dressings; the style, Elizabethan. Each inmate will have a separate dwelling, with other conveniences. The architect has taken care to preserve the beautiful cedars in front of the centre of the site. A fountain is also there, which, being in a dilapidated condition, will be repaired. The site is in Norbiton Park, the property H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Thos. Allom is the architect, and Messrs. Lock and Nesham are the contractors.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

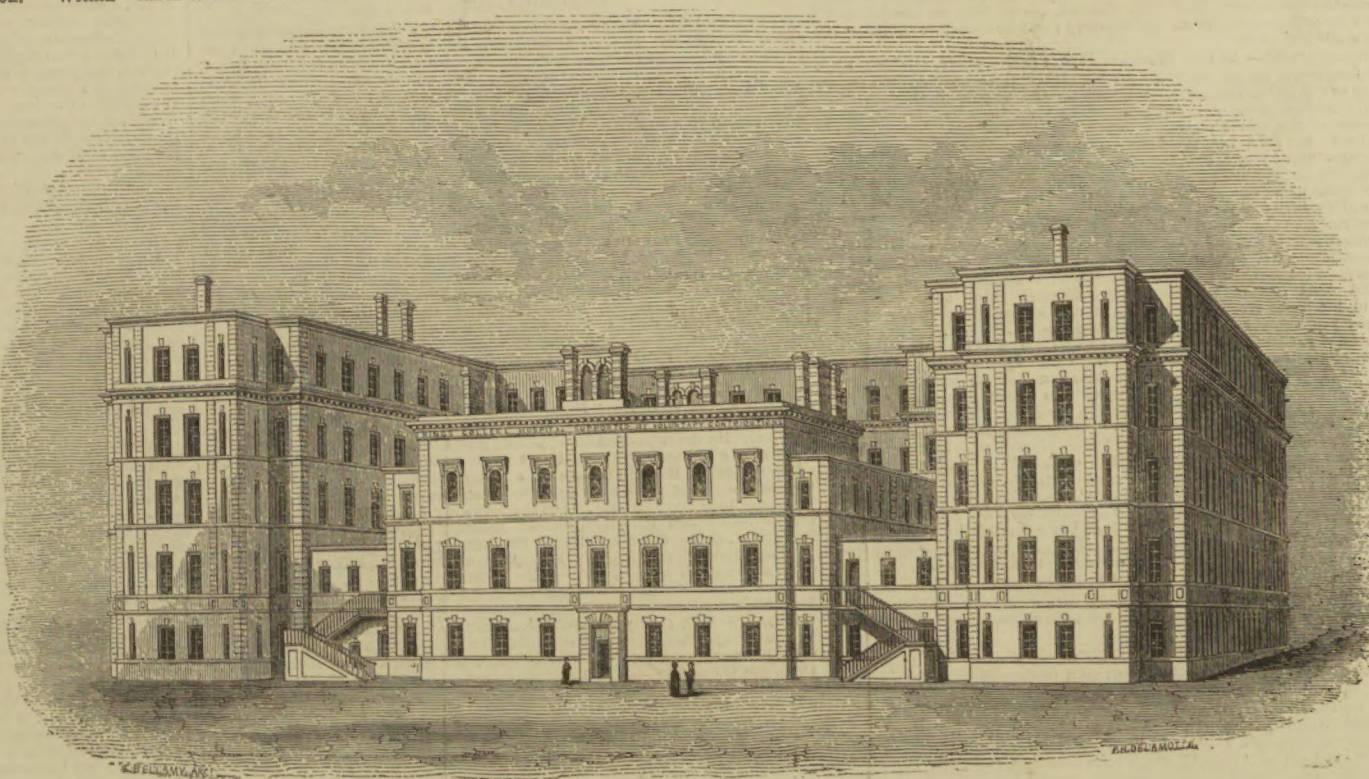
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL was established in the year 1839, with the twofold object of affording practical instruction to the medical students of King's College, under their own professors, and of ministering to the necessities of the sick poor of a large and destitute population in the very heart of London. These important objects have been hitherto accomplished by the temporary occupation of the workhouse formerly belonging to St. Clement's parish. The accommodation thus afforded has long been altogether inadequate; and the first stone of a new and more commodious structure has just been laid. The portion of the building to be first erected consists of the



RECENTLY DISCOVERED CLOISTER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY BOTHAW, CANNON-STREET.

doorway. Near these remains is the small burial-ground of St. Mary Bothaw, bounded by a fragment of the south wall of the old church, with a window bricked up, and part of a panelled tomb, containing shields, the bearings of which are totally erased, built into the wall. St. Mary Bothaw was one of the churches destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, being annexed to St. Swithin's parish. The situation of this church, near the river bank at Dowgate, is considered by Stow to have suggested the addition of Bothaw or boat-haw, to distinguish it from the numerous churches dedicated to St. Mary, it being presumed to have been erected near a yard where boat building was carried on. "Within this church, and the small cloistrie adjoining, divers noblemen and persons of worship have been buried, as appeareth by armes in the windowes, the defaced tombes, and print of plates torne up and carried away. There remaine onely of John West, Esquire, buried in the year 1408; Thomas Huytley, Esquire, 1539, but his monument is defaced since; Lancelot Bathurst, &c. Here lyeth the body of Lancelot Bathurst, citizen, grocer, and chosen alderman of this honourable citie; who deceased the 27th day of September, 1594, &c. But the most memorable monument of all other there was that of Sir Henry Fitzalwine, draper, the first Lord Maior of London that ever was, and continued (by several elections) in the Maioraltie above 24 yeares. His dwelling-house remaineth yet in the parish, divided now into two or three houses. His monument can be proved to be in that church, as his armes in the glasse windowes and Grave-stones doe sufficiently shew. Besides those houses were his gift to the drapers, and they pay a quit-rent, which things are sufficient to testifie that he was not buried in the Priorie of the holy Trinitie within Ealdgate (now called the Duke's Place), as formerly hath bene avouched by Mr. Stowe; but that there his body resteth, in undoubted hope of a joyfull resurrection. Such as make any doubt hereof, may be further satisfied in the Drapers' Hall." So says the editor of Stow, 1633; but it may be remarked that he errs in assigning the title of Lord Mayor to the first chief magistrate of the city.

The church of St. Mary Bothaw appears to have been of considerable antiquity, certain lands and houses specified as lying on the north side of it having been granted in the year 1167, by Wibut, the prior, and the convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, to one Ernus and his heirs for ever, in consideration of an annual payment of ten shillings in money, a towel of the value of eight-pence, two pitchers at six pieces of money, and a salt-cellar at four, which were to be delivered to the prior's steward for the use of his house. The patronage of this rectory, which is one of the peculiarities of the see of Canterbury, was retained by the convent of Christ Church until the Suppression, when it came to the Dean and Chapter of that see, in whom



KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CAREY-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, FOUNDED ON THURSDAY LAST.

south front and east wing, comprising the out-patient department, the operating theatre and chapel, the dispensary and laboratory, and wards for about 90 patients. The building, which is from the designs of Thomas Bellamy, Esq., will be eminently light and airy, and well provided with every convenience. The principal stories will be 15 feet high: the remainder, including the basement, 14 feet. The wards are to be very spacious for the number of beds, which will in no case exceed 18 to a ward. The least cubic space for patients will be 1800 feet; the greatest, 2500. The arrangements for practical teaching are to be on the same liberal scale. Besides the large theatre already mentioned, which is to accommodate 300 pupils, there will be a second theatre of smaller size; and when the building is complete, it will contain large and convenient waiting-rooms for the students. The style of the building is the same throughout, every *façade* having been equally studied. The entrance, the entrance-hall, the great staircase, the theatre, and the chapel are all likely to prove very effective. The building will receive air and light from two open courts. The ventilation will be by opposite windows and open fire-places, without artificial aid, which, with such ample space, may well be dispensed with. Unusual pains have been taken to secure in every part of the building a free movement of air, and a liberal supply of light. The new Hospital, it is hoped, will not prove unworthy of this age of modern dwellings and buildings of all kinds, and will certainly be a valuable addition to our public structures devoted to purposes of benevolence.

On Thursday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building took place under a spacious marquee 120 feet by 80, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The seats in the marquee were all covered with crimson cloth, the ensemble forming a magnificent amphitheatre, the greater portion of which was filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. The band of the 2d Life Guards, led by Mr. G. Cooke, performed various airs prior to the commencement of the proceedings, and added much to the gaiety of the scene. In the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere from indisposition, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and amongst the company present we observed the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Radstock, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., W. Cotton, Esq., the Rev. W. W. Ellis, rector of St. Clement Danes; the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.; the Rev. J. Olivier, chaplain of the Hospital; J. J. Pocock, Esq. (who gave £500 to the Hospital); the Rev. Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple; F. G. Sambrooke, Esq.; Major Moore, E. Wigram, Esq.

On the Archbishop of Canterbury reaching the ground, the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children of the schools of St. Clement Danes, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, who conducted the musical arrangements. Dr. Jelf then read an address from the committee to the Archbishop, on the nature and object of the day's proceedings, and setting forth the position of the charity. The Bishop of London next advanced near the stone, and read a devotional service appointed for the occasion. The stone was then raised, and a brass plate, containing the following inscription, inserted therein:—"The first stone of this building, designed by Thomas Bellamy, Esq., for the president, vice-presidents, and governors of King's College Hospital, was laid on this spot, immediately adjoining the site of the temporary building used as an hospital since 1839, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor of King's College, London, on Thursday, June 17, 1852, being the 13th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, patron of the Hospital. 'Blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy.'"

The usual ceremony consequent having been gone through, The Archbishop said:—"This foundation-stone is placed in faith and hope to the glory of God and Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The children of the schools then sang the first three verses of the 43d Psalm, and the Bishop of London read three prayers invoking the blessing of God on the undertaking; after which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London briefly addressed the assembly.

The Bishop of London, as chairman of the council, observed that in this Hospital there was a combination of sound knowledge of every kind with that which was best of all—the knowledge of the precepts of their holy religion. The motto of the Hospital was "wisely and holily," and, from the high character of the professors attached to the Hospital, he had no doubt the principles contained in that motto would be fully maintained.

The right rev. Prelate then pronounced the blessing, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem, admirably sung by the children.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—**CRUBE v. SALOMONS, M.P.**—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, this case came on for trial before the Lord Chief Baron and a common jury. It was an action to recover from Mr. Alderman Salomons three penalties of £500 each, under the 1st George I. c. 13, for having voted in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Greenwich, without having first taken the necessary oaths. It will be recollected that a previous action had been brought against the defendant by a solicitor's clerk of the name of Miller to recover one penalty, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. In the present action it was alleged by the plaintiff's counsel that the former one was collusive. On the part of the defendant, however, this allegation was denied in the strongest terms. Mr. John A. Smith, M.P., and Lord Marcus Hill, M.P., were severally called as witnesses in support of the plaintiff's case; but, having pleaded their privilege as members of Parliament, the Court decided that they could not compel them to give evidence against their wishes. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, gave it as his opinion that only one penalty could be recovered under the present record. He said he did not consider that the printed journals of the House, put in by the plaintiff's counsel, could be received as evidence; neither did he think that the proof of the defendant having been in the House of Commons, and having voted, was clearly established. If, however, the jury thought the plaintiff had proved the facts of the case, then he was entitled to their verdict; but, if not, they ought to find for the defendant. The jury, after about five minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant. The trial occupied the Court two days.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES v. BEALE AND OTHERS.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Saturday last, an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the Union Bank of London, its agents and officers, and one of the defendants, Mr. John Chapman, the public officer of the bank, from paying to another of the defendants, Mr. T. F. Beale, the money seller, of Regent-street, any part of the moneys of Miss Hayes (about £3000) in the possession of the Union Bank. The motion sought also to restrain Mr. Beale from carrying on further proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court in London against Miss Hayes, or against Mr. Chapman of the Union Bank, and also to restrain Mr. Beale from further prosecuting an action brought by him against Miss Hayes in the Superior Court of New York, in America, and from bringing any other action against Miss Hayes in respect of an agreement between her and Mr. Beale, dated the 30th of April, 1851. The proceedings arose out of an agreement entered into between Miss Hayes and Mr. Beale, in Nov., 1850, relative to a musical tour to be undertaken by Miss Hayes in the United States during the following year (1851); and the transfer of Beale's original contract with the lady to Mr. John Henry Wardwell, of New York. Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Parker decided that another demand of Beale against the plaintiff was a purely legal demand. He was *primâ facie* entitled to pursue all the remedies that resulted from that demand, particularly as the plaintiff had shown no sufficient grounds to the contrary; and he therefore declined to make the order prayed for.

BETTING-HOUSES.—At the Mansion House police office, on Monday, Sir Peter Laurie said he had received a great number of communications upon the starting evil of betting-houses, to which the active interposition of the magistrates of the metropolis was so urgently called. He read one as an illustration of the essence of the whole series. It was as follows:—"226, Regent street, June 10, 1852. Sir Peter Laurie, I am glad to see from the newspapers that you have taken that frightful evil, betting-houses, in hand. Unless something is done speedily for our protection, all those who, like myself, employ young men in their business (who of necessity must be entrusted with large sums of money) will be inevitably ruined by the robberies to which these young men must have recourse, to pay their losses at the dens of infamy. As a proof that I have cause to be seriously alarmed, I enclose a betting-book, with its paraphernalia of tickets, &c. (one of which you will perceive is for £72 12s. 6d.), that I took from the box of my apprentice, who acknowledged it to be his; and I now find that one of my errand-boys, fourteen years of age, is also addicted to the same vice, and of course is also on the high-road to ruin.—I remain, sir, yours most respectfully, JOHN SIMPSON." The tickets inclosed particularised the horses betted upon, and the money staked, and held out the strongest inducements to those who have any way of getting money together for the purpose of making their fortunes. Amongst the cards appeared some inviting candidates for independence in the following terms:—"Should you be successful, place it to your own liberality. Commissions executed to any amount. Money laid out with the best men. Charge 10 per cent. on the winnings—free if the horse does not win. If you wish to back a horse from William Chifney's list, no percentage is charged." "Tip" for all races run any week, 2s. 6d." "Subscription list.—One guinea upon all information upon steeple-chases and flat races up to Epsom Oaks, 1852." In all the tickets it was stated that the bets were payable the day after the race.

Mr. John George Phillimore, Q.C., has been elected by the Council of Legal Education, representing all the Inns of Court, to the chair of Constitutional Law and Legal History founded by the four Inns of Court.

William Henry Willes, Esq., has been appointed by the Inns of Court lecturer on the branches of the common law which are not included in constitutional law, the law of real property and conveyancing, devises and bequests.

The Glasgow, Leeds, and other northern newspapers complain that the betting-house nuisance has reached their respective localities.

THE PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTION.—It is understood that a contract has been entered into by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company with Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for the construction of a number of "express train" engines, which have been designed by the company's locomotive engineer for the attainment of high speed. It is fully expected that these engines, which Messrs. Fairbairn have undertaken to complete in four months, will run from Euston-square to Birmingham, a distance of 113 miles, with loaded trains, in two hours.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the seventh concert, last Monday night, the symphonies were Mozart's, in G minor, and Beethoven's, in D, No. 2; the overtures were Weber's "Oberon," and Rossini's "William Tell." It would be a "thrice-told tale" to enter into details of the magnificent execution of these fine works under Costa's supervision. The minuet and trio of Mozart's work, which is scarcely inferior to the "Jupiter" one, was rapturously encored. Herr Paner's classic, intelligent, and forcible reading of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, and Mr. Cooper's correct and vigorous rendering of Spohr's violin concerto, also in G, must be emphatically commended as first-rate displays of mind and mechanism. The vocal gleamings were, by the fatality attendant apparently at a Philharmonic meeting, anything but unexceptionable. Despite of Madame Castellani, Gardoni (whose engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre expired on Saturday), and Herr Formès, the unaccompanied trio from Meyerbeer's "Roberto" was unsteadily sung; Madame Castellani was out of voice in Spontini's air from "Co-tez;" and Formès was more than usually coarse and boisterous in Weber's air. The best displays, by Madame Castellani and Gardoni, were the very clever and dramatic duo from Costa's opera, "Don Carlos," and the "Favorita" romance, sung by Gardoni.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer, gave his annual *matinée*, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His new sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, in which he was associated with Piatti, was greatly and deservedly applauded. As in all Mr. Osborne's chamber compositions, while he preserves the classic forms, there is a delightful flow of melody. The interpretation left nothing to be desired. With Sivori he performed his duo for piano and violin, the part for the latter composed by De Beriot; and some elegant single pieces, "L'Esperance," "Le Bijou," and "Evening Dew," sustained Mr. Osborne's reputation as a writer and executant. Miss Louisa Pyne was to have been the vocalist, but it is with the deepest regret we announce she was struck with paralysis on the morning of this *matinée*, over which a gloom was thrown by the distressing intelligence. Miss Messent replaced Miss Pyne at a short notice, and sang very nicely a scena, "The Lord of the Castle," by Osborne.—At the fifth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, the superb playing by Viennese of Tartini's "Sonata del Diavolo" created a marked sensation, especially in the final movement in two-four time, in which the sustained shakes amongst other intricate complications call into play the executive powers of the most marvellously-experienced violinist. Tartini, who died in 1770, declared that he founded this sonata on a dream, in which he heard *il Diavolo* play the violin in masterly style. When he awoke he composed the piece, but he regarded it as far inferior to the demonic performance. Herr Paner cleverly played Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, Op. 11, and Mendelssohn's Prelude Fugue, Op. 35; and with Piatti Beethoven's Duet in F, Op. 5. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Quintet in B flat, Op. 87, finely rendered by Viennese, Pollitzer, Oury, Webb, and Piatti.—M. Szekely, the pianist, presented his second *matinée* on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-operation of Blagrove, Bottesini, Paque (violinello), Maffei (cornet-a-piston), Messrs. Hill and Ley; Mdlle. Hermann and Miss L. Rheinmigh.—Messrs. Mellon, R. S. Pratten, and Hausmann (members of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra) gave a morning concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Mellon, as leader of the ballet, and as musical director of the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres, is well-known in the musical circles; his MS. Overture in A minor, the *encore* for which he so modestly declined, places his reputation as a composer in no ordinary light; it is beautifully conceived and full of vigorous writing. As a conductor, Mr. Mellon takes high ground: he directed the symphony in A, of Mendelssohn, with poetic and artistic intelligence; his beat is clear and decided; and he has the invaluable qualities of coolness and anticipation. Mr. R. S. Pratten's tone and execution in his own flute *concertstück*, in which there were some pretty ideas nicely scored, and Mr. Hausmann's clever playing of his own *andante*, and *rondo*, were highly appreciated by the auditory. Mr. Edward Bache, a young and untired composer, a native of Birmingham, made a very favourable impression in the first movement of a new pianoforte concerto, although he was very nervous in its performance; he seems to be thinking for himself in his themes and treatment thereof—a very healthy indication, in these days of imitation and plagiarism. Sivori, Mrs. Sims Reeves (in place of Miss Louisa Pyne), Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, and Staudigl assisted in this very interesting programme.—Mr. Bodda gave a *matinée* on Wednesday at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—Mr. Brinley Richards' third performance of classical and modern pianoforte music took place on Wednesday night at the Hanover Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable auditory. He played his own clever pieces, "The Vision," "La Preciosa," and "A Moonlight Serenade," besides works by Beethoven, Chopin, Heller, F. Hiller, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Macfarren. Miss Dolby was encored for her pathetic singing of Mr. Richards' charming melody, "The Blind Girl's Address to a Rose." Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz was called upon to repeat an air by Mendelssohn. A posthumous pianoforte duo, by the same composer, was admirably executed by Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. B. Richards. Mdlle. Macfarren, the Misses Birch, Mr. Swift, Sainston, Piatti, and Bottesini assisted in the programme.—M. Magnus, the able pianist, aided by Regondi, Frélon, Jansa, D. munc, and Schimen, instrumentalists; and Mdlle. E. Garcia, Mdlle. Macfarren, Misses Ley and Hill, Mr. Wright, M. Féder, and Signor Caccagno, vocalists, had a *matinée* on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—Mdlle. de Lozano, the accomplished Spanish singer, gave her annual morning concert on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, with the assistance of Miss Herman, Mdlle. Garcia, M. Demunck, Signor Pilotti, Herr Kühle, and Herr Staudigl.—In the evening, at the same place, Signor Tommaso Rovedino met his friends and patrons, for whom the programme provided thirty pieces, including the names of Mdlle. Clara Novello, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Williams, Miss Seymour (his pupil), Messrs. Sims Reeves, Benson, Lawler, and Herr Staudigl, Mdlle. Claus, Messrs. T. Wright, F. Mori, and Richardson, Piatti, and Bottesini.—Mdlle. Verdavaine, the skilful pianiste, aided by Mr. Arular as accompanist, M. Tournour, Mr. Ap Thomas, Mr. C. Severn (contrabasso), Mr. Aylward (violinello), Mr. E. Blagrove (viola), and Messrs. H. Blagrove and Clement (violins), and by Mdlle. Clara Novello, Mdlle. Lemaire, Misses Lascelles and Ursula Barclay, and Mr. F. Bodda, gave a morning concert, on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. A sextet by Bertini, a quintet by Onslow, and Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, were included in the scheme.—Mrs. Arthur Stone, the vocalist, had a *soirée* on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the aid of the Misses Birch, Miss Bassano, Mdlle. Falconi-Bockholtz, Messrs. Thorpe, Reed, and Weiss, Ciabatta, Staudigl, Herr Paner, Messrs. G. Case and J. Thomas.—Miss Binfield Williams, a clever pianiste, had a morning concert yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms: the programme also specified the names of Sainston, Mr. John Thomas, Miss Emily Badger, a concertinist, M. Tournour, Mdlle. E. Garcia, Mdlle. Lemaire, the Misses Mascal, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, and Miss Mary Watson, with M. F. elon and Mr. S. Salaman as accompanists.—Herr Molique, the distinguished composer and violinist, resumed his highly interesting concerts of chamber-music, last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; his scheme included a MS. Sonata in E minor, played by himself and Hallé, and his own quatuor in B flat major, Op. 42, with Mellon, Hill, and Piatti; Spohr's duetto for two violins in G minor, Op. 67, with his pupil, John Carrodus; Spohr's quartett in E flat major, Op. 55, and Mendelssohn's "Presto Scherzando" in F sharp minor, allotted to Hallé.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week will include the seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the morning concert in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital; Mr. John Parry's Portfolio on Monday; the sixth meeting of the Musical Union on Tuesday; the fifth concert of the Quartett Association, Miss Arabella Goddard's concert, and Mr. and Mrs. John Roe's *soirée*, on Wednesday; Mdlle. Pleyell's morning concert, and the fourth and last performance of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Francis's party), on Thursday; Miss E. Goodman's *soirée*, Herr Joachim's concert, and Mr. W. S. Bennett's *matinée*, on Friday.—Of the concert of Mdlle. Claus, the pianist, and of Signor Regondi's *matinée*, this day (Saturday) we shall write next week.—Mdlle. Anichini gave her annual *fête musicale* at Lady Vessall Webster's pretty villa, Granard Lodge, Roehampton, last Monday. The weather was most unpropitious for this concert; but the singing of the fair *beneficitaire*, who was supported by Emile Prudent, the pianist, and by Madame Tacani-Tasca (a *prima donna* of note), Mdlle. Angri, Madame Florentini, Madame Falconi-Bockholtz (some years since in Italy), and Gardoni, Swift, Ciabatta, Feriotti, and Reichart, afforded ample consolation for the absence of the usual out-door promenade.

—Glees by J. S. Smith, Lord Mornington, Calcott, Dr. Arne, Horsley, R. Cooke, Sir H. R. Bishop, J. L. Hatton, Spofforth, and a madrigal by Purcell, were sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Young, H. Barnby, and Phillips, at Monday's meeting of the "Union," at Willis's Rooms.—Mr. Carter Lee's "Sketches" and Alfred Crowquill's "Scratches," are now in better working trim; and as the gallant Captain acquires experience, he will turn his "Notes" no doubt, to better account; his flute playing was admirable, and the pianoforte and violin touches of his quality present him in the light of an accomplished amateur. The interesting monthly performance of the School of Indigent Blind took place on Wednesday.—A concert in aid of Miss Hinckemann, a clever pianiste, who has been disabled from following her profession, owing to an accident to her hand, was given at Highbury Barn, on Thursday, when the following *artistes* kindly afforded their services:—Madame E. Garcia, Misses Messent, Rebecca Isaacs, Lowe, Poole, Brougham, Hayes, Constable, Rafer, Orlinton, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Rafer, Tedder, Frazer, Weiss, Drayton, F. Chatterton, Demunck, Richardson, Harper, and S. Saaman (conductor).—On Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, there was an interesting performance of choral music, by members of Mr. Hullah's first upper singing school, including works by C. Tye (1540), J. Weldon (1710), J. S. Bach (1730), Wilbye, Sir John Rogers, Mendelssohn, Cooper, and by the living composers the clever Miss Macrone, Mr. Henry Leslie, the accomplished amateur, M. Charles Gonnod, the rising French composer; W. Dye, and Oliver May.—At the third concert, at the St. James's Theatre, of the new "Union," Miss Louisa Pyne was replaced by Miss Eliza Birch, the other singers being Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, and Bodda, who sang glees and madrigals by Greville, Goss, Horsley, Pearsall, Webb, Knyvett, Boale, and Morley.—The Beethoven Quartett Society had its sixth and last meeting of the ninth season at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday night. The scheme comprised Beethoven's Quartett No. 5 in A, Op. 18, and Mendelssohn's No. 3 in D, Op. 44, executed by Viennese, Pollitzer, Hill, and Ronsselot; S. Bach's *Giaccona*, No. 22, played by Viennese, and Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Op. 10, performed by Mdlle. Moulin, a pianiste of repute from Paris.—Messrs. Binfield presented the fourth and

last of their series of "Recitations Musicales," on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms, including in the programme many of their own compositions and arrangements. Mr. W. R. Binfield and Mr. Augustus are pianists; Mr. H. Binfield and Miss Louisa play the harp; Miss Margaret performs on the concertina, and Mr. William Binfield is a vocalist.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—There will be four meetings this year—the first will be the Oxford Commemorative Festival, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th instant, at which Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Miss Messent, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Staudigl, and Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips (of the English Glee and Madrigal Union) are engaged. The second gathering will be at Birmingham, under Costa's direction, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September. The third festival will be that of the three choirs at Hereford, under the direction of the organist of the Cathedral (Mr. Townshend Smith), on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of September. The concluding congress will be the Norwich and Norfolk Festival, under the pilotage of Jules Benedict, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of September. Two new oratorios (Dr. Bexfield's "Israel Restored," and Mr. Pierson's "Jerusalem") will be produced at Norwich, and Mendelssohn's "Lorely" at Birmingham.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Sonnambula," owing to the indisposition of Signor Calzolari, was substituted, on Saturday night, for "Ernani," but on Tuesday Verdi's masterpiece was given for the third time, the brigand hero being depicted by Signor Bettini, his first appearance at this establishment. He has a tall commanding figure, and a very powerful chest voice, but as an actor lacks intelligence, and as a singer has little taste and less refinement. Bettini was taken prematurely from Italy to sing at the Grand Opera in Paris; and his transatlantic travels have certainly not improved his style. Tenors, however, of the class to which Bettini belongs, even if that class be not the first, are of use, if not of value, in a theatre, in lyric works, in which a very strong organ with lasting powers is exacted. In the concerted pieces of "Ernani," requiring immense physical exertion, he successfully vied with Mdlle. Cruvelli's *Elvira*. In the emphatic trio in C, in three-four time, in the second act, in which each singer has a different subject, the energetic *prima donna*, Bettini, and Belletti, who sings so admirably the part of *Gomez de Silva*, were earnestly applauded. The sextet in E flat, the finale of the first act, was also splendidly rendered; the imposing *largo* in E minor, with Cruvelli's thrilling tones, of the third act, and the concluding trio, won the accustomed plaudits. Thursday was included in the subscription, and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was announced for the third time, with Mdlle. de Lagrange, Calzolari, Ferranti, and Lablache. Last night was devoted to the annual benefit of Signor Puzzi, a notice of whose varied programme will appear in our next impression.

The arrival of Signor de Bassini, the most famed barytone of Italy, who has been lately delighting the Viennese amateurs with his acting and singing, will be looked for with much interest: his name is underlined in the bills. Rossini's "Otello" is in active preparation for Cruvelli's first essay of the gentle *Desdemona*; and the opera of "Casilda," by the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert, a work which has been performed with great success in Germany and Belgium, is also under way. The new ballet for Rosati, by M. de St. Georges, is in active rehearsal. As Count Rossi, the husband of Sontag, who is still enchanting the amateurs in Munich, has been in town, the arrival of the Teutonic syren may soon be anticipated. Notwithstanding the positive assertions that Mdlle. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), who was present at Tuesday's meeting of the Musical Union, at Willis's Rooms, has declined all engagements for the present season, there are confident beliefs expressed that she will appear for a few nights on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre, to renew former triumphs.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was repeated for the third time on Saturday night. On Tuesday the first act of "Norma" was given, Grist being glorious as usual; and this was succeeded by the revival of Donizetti's *melodrama giocoso*, "L'Elisir d'Amore." Since the period of the production of this lively libretto, by Signor Felix Romani, at Mitchell's Opera Buffa, at the Lyceum, in 1837, when Ronconi's brother, S. Ronconi, was the *Belcore*; Signor Caltone, a charming tenor, now no more, the *Nemorino*; Signor Bellini, *Dulcamara*; and Signora Giannone, *Adina*, the "Elisir" has maintained its position in the *repertoire*; but the weakest cast ever heard in London was that of Tuesday; if it had not been for Ronconi's quack doctor, the performance must have proved a total failure. Mdlle. Bosio, as *Adina*, ought never to have been presented in that part as the successor of Viardot and Mdlle. Castellan; Galvani was indeed a sorry substitute for Mario, and Bartolini was truly a most stolid representative of *Belcore* after the vivacious Tamburini. Mdlle. Bosio has a pure Italian style of singing, but there is no *timbre* in the voice, her intonation is defective, and her comedy is too stiff and frigid for the adequate assumption of the village coquette. The *tremolo* of a fatigued organ began to be painfully palpable in the "Prendi per me," in which her ambition in vocal flights was great, but her means of accomplishment too limited to be successful. Galvani will require much schooling before he can be presented as a tenor in a theatre in which there are Mario and Tamberlik; and Bartolini, with a superb voice, has so little flexibility that he can scarcely sing the simplest scale. Ronconi was the life and soul of the opera, and struggled ardently to make his associates act up to him; but it was vain, and the "Elisir," perhaps for the first time, with the finest orchestra and chorus in the world, and with Costa's colouring of the accompaniments, went off on the whole very flatly, affording additional evidence of the care and judgment required in the engagement of new *artistes* in establishments at which the musical public have become habituated to lyric ability and genius of the highest order.

For the extra night, on Thursday, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and the third and fourth acts of "I Martiri," were the entertainments. Spohr's "Faust" is in preparation, with Mdlle. Castellan, Tamberlik, Ronconi, and Formès in the cast; and it is stated that Julien's new opera, "Pietro il Grande," will speedily follow.

DRURY-LANE.

The announcement that Madame Clara Novello would appear at this theatre on Monday evening, as *Amina*, in the English version of the "Sonnambula," the *Elvino* being Mr. Sims Reeves, for whose benefit the performance was given, attracted a very full audience; additional interest being created by the return of Benedict after his transatlantic trip with Jenny Lind, and after circumstances of domestic affliction that enlisted for the respected composer and pianist the deepest sympathy. A small but efficient band, with Tolbecque as leader, and a select chorus from the Royal Italian Opera, had been engaged; and Benedict's entrance as conductor was hailed with much cheering. The reception of Madame Clara Novello was also very enthusiastic, but the applause warned into a *furor* before the opera was terminated. Her acting was simple, natural, graceful, touching, and essentially delicate and feminine. There were no spasmodic efforts to render *Amina* a *Lady Macbeth*, and there were no screaming exertions to distort the melodies of the composer into ear-splitting bravuras. Madame Clara Novello employed the noble soprano organ with which nature has gifted her, and which is one of the finest voices in the world, to interpret the composer's gushing melodies with truly sympathetic sentiment and feeling. The audience heard, in fact, a voice, and not an instrument; and wherever the text was embellished, thoroughly artistic and appropriate was the embroidery. This truly musician-like mode of treating the music of *Amina* made its way irresistibly to the hearts of the delighted hearers; and never did the *rondo finale* excite greater rapture, and produce a more genuine and spontaneous demand for the repetition, followed by a special ovation at the fall of the curtain. If national opera had any chance of revival, what a treasure would English art have in Madame Novello as the *prima donna*; but we presume that one of the Italian establishments in London will eventually carry off the prize, if the possession of one of the most exquisitely toned voices be considered as an essential quality for a leading vocalist.

The "Sonnambula" was followed by Gay's "Beggar's Opera," in which Mrs. Sims Reeves appeared as *Polly*, and Mr. Sims Reeves as *Captain Macheath*.

LYCEUM.

A new farce, entitled "Very Suspicious," was produced here on Saturday last. The turning-point of the play is a will, precluding a widow from having a second husband. The lady, however, marries secretly a *Colonel Easely* (Mr. Belton); but the parties interested in the reversion pay them an uninvited visit, in order to ascertain the state of the case. They pronounce "it very suspicious;" and, at length, by the married couple falling asleep in one another's presence, claim to have obtained the desired proof. At this juncture a second will is found which revokes the harsh clause in the first; consequently, the Colonel and his lady have the ultimate triumph. The piece is by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and was moderately successful.

PRINCESS.

On Monday, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, a new piece by Mr. Bourciant was produced, under the title of "The Vampire," in which the author himself enacted the part of the preternatural hero. This semi-Oriental superstition, since Byron's and Dr. Polidori's use of it, has been several times manufactured for the stage; but, in all cases, the manufacture has been too apparent. In fact, it was never very prevalent, and always wanting in beauty and ideality to affect the general imagination. It is, indeed, an unclear and uncouth notion, begot on a diseased brain, and has nothing whatever to please in it. Unlike "The Corsican Brothers," the success of which appears to have excited the present attempt, it wants purpose and meaning. That piece interested by its nationality, its sentiment, though that of revenge, and the idea of sympathy which formed its basis. "The Vampire" has none of these elements, and much ingenuity has been thrown away on a subject barren of interest, and, to some extent, disgusting.

Mr. Bourciant has located the superstition in Wales, and given it an existence of 300 years, to each century devoting an act. The first act introduces to us the fratricide become *Vampire*, in which he meets with a second death, being shot as he is leaving the chamber where he had deprived his victim of her life; but he obtains a promise that his body shall be laid on a mountain top in the light of the rising moon, which being done he revives to a new life of a hundred years. This scene is beautifully managed, and might have gone far as spectacle to save the drama. In the second act a new story is told of the descendants of the same family, another poor girl surrendering "the cup of life" to the unbarred and wandering corpse. Here

DEATHS.

On the 3th inst, aged 68, Mr Charles Woods, of Crown-street, Finsbury-square, formerly of Robertshay, in the county of Sussex.—On the 10th inst, at his brother's residence, Lord Albury, Epton, Devon, aged 81, Mr William Woods, Esq, much regretted.—On the 11th inst, aged 40, Miss Vavasour, daughter of the late Hon Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart, of Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire.—On the 11th inst, Jacot, wife of the Rev Thomas Sutton B.A, vicar of Marton, near Gains borough, Lincolnshire.—On the 11th inst, Leah Feuls, relict of Sir William Feuls, Bart.—On the 12th inst, Charles Warty, Esq, late a Major in the army, Captain in the 17th Light Dragoons, many years 8th Captain, and second in command of the 1st cavalry division, and late on the pension list, aged 60.—On the 12th inst, Euston, the beloved wife of the Rev Stephen Brain Sutton, of St Peter's Church, Erection aged 23.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

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TO ANGLERS.—An Exhibition Prize Medal for Fishing Tackle, Archery Weapons, and Accoutrements was awarded by the Royal Society of Arts to the following exhibitors: ALBRED, for the whole of the above-mentioned goods, exhibited by them in Class 29, No. 180. Angie and Aldred (who do not advertise their business) have thought it necessary to insert the above to counteract any inference that may be drawn by the public from the advertisements of G. Little and Co. to the effect that the Prize Medal awarded to them was the only genuine one. Two Prize Medals only were awarded for Fishing Tackle—one to Angie and Aldred, as above, the other to G. Little and Co.—ANGIE and ALBRED, Fishing Tackle and Archery Manufacturers, 126, Oxford-street, London.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c., at charges the most moderate.—**DEWDNEY**, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

PAPERHANGINGS.—COTTERELL BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street, offer to the public a selection from all the best patterns manufactured in London and Paris, in style and economy not to be excelled. The prices range from 6d per piece of 12 yards. Samples forwarded on application, or by post on receipt of 1s. The trade supplied on very liberal terms.—500, New Oxford-street; also at Bristol and Bath.

WEAK LEGS, &c.—BAILEY'S New Band-age is so fit; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts requiring bandages. May be had through post, 6d and 7d per pair. It is the patient's friend, and is equally useful in cases of sprains, rheumatism, the spinal system, and everything for the relief of the afflicted.—**HUNTLEY BAILEY**, 418, Oxford-street.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, which received a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Linen combines the advantage of a flesh brush with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable Linendrapers.

MOURNING DRESSES, MANTLES, and MILLINERY.—The increasing consumption of French productions in England necessarily induces those who aspire to be the pioneers of public taste to foster this feeling, not only by selling every advantage which the great social and fiscal intercourse between the two nations offers, but to accomplish this so completely that the introduction of new and the highest quality of goods is not only for the introduction of MOURNING ATTIRE may be simultaneous both in Paris and London. H. COOK and CO., by the application of their great facilities have effected this desideratum; but at the same time every attention has been applied to those auxiliary aids which British industry can so pre-eminently furnish. The public are respectfully requested to inspect this collection, in which the individual excellence of each country have been most carefully studied and concentrated.—**H. COOK and CO.**, Family Mourning Warehouse, 246, Regent-street.

ARNOLD'S 5 and 6 Guinea GOLD, and 2 1/2 and 3 Guinea SILVER WATCHES, have obtained the greatest reputation as a fair assurance that where real excellence is considered, and compared with the prices, they are unequalled. Sent free, with written warranty, to any part of the kingdom.—**W. S. ARNOLD**, Market-place, Boston.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 238, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price since last year, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, £4 4s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2s.

ENGLISH SILVER LEVER WATCHES, £3 10s each; Gold ditto, £8 8s; in double-backed cases, jewelled, and all the recent improvements. Horizontal Silver (Geneva) Watches, £2 2s; best quality, £2 10s; Gold ditto, £4 4s; Gold Geneva Levers, jewelled in 10 holes, £6 6s; English Eight-day Shop-dials, £2 each. A written warranty given with every watch and clock for 12 months. Watches, clocks, &c., repaired on the premises by the most experienced workmen, at the smallest remunerating (stated) charges. J. MYERS'S Watch and Clock Manufactory, Westminster-road, eight doors from the Railway Arch.

HAWLEY'S Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 284, High Holborn (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street), the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Handsome GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly engraved cases and dials, with all the latest improvements. Silver watches, £2 10s; high finished patent gold lever watches, jewelled in four holes, £6 6s; silver ditto, £3 10s. A written guarantee given with each watch. A rich and choice selection of fine gold chains, commencing at 30s each. English and foreign watches, clocks, and chronometers, cleaned, adjusted, and rated by scientific workmen. Gold, plate, and jewelled watches, repaired and taken in exchange. Messrs Hawley beg respectfully to inform the nobility and the public that they have no connexion with any house assuming their name.

Divide about the broadest bride-cake. Round about the bride's stake.—**BEN JONSON.**

WEDDING BREAKFASTS PROVIDED entire, in Town and Country, by Messrs PURSELL, Cornhill, near the Exchange; including Wines of the rarest vintage, and the hire of Plate, China, Servants, and Carriages. Bills of Fare, with Terms, sent per post for any number required. A magnificent display of BRIDE-CAKES for selection. Ball Suppers furnished complete, including Light and Music, and experienced Cooks and Table Decorators to wait on any part of the country, for the management of Entertainment. Soups, Made Dishes, Ices, &c., carefully packed for country orders.—Messrs PURSELL'S, Cornhill.

CAUTION.—To Tradesmen, Merchants, Ship-pers, Outfitters, &c.—Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled persons or persons have for some time been imposing upon the public, by selling to the trade and others a spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK: This is to give Notice, that I am the Original and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said article, and do not employ any Traveller, or other person, to represent themselves as to any part of the country, for the purpose of selling the said Ink. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon the public, and serious injury to myself.—**E. R. BOND**, Sole Executor and Widow of the late John Bond, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, London.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads, in Iron, Brass, Japanned Wood, Polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut-tree Woods; also, their Priced List of Bedding; and their New Warehouse enables them to keep one of each design, fixed for inspection. They have also, in addition to their usual stock, a great variety of the best designs of Parisian Bedsteads, both in Wood and Iron, which they have just imported. HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, it is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and in public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Invaluable newly invented spectacles, the most powerful telescopes, opera and race glasses; also a very small, powerful, waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from four to five miles.—**S. and B. SOLOMONS**, artists and opticians, 39, Abchurch-lane, Piccadilly.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS, for Wind in the Stomach, windy spasms, indigestion, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, jaundice, biliousness, liver complaints, piles, the-dolourous, gout, asthma, costiveness, and all complaints having their origin in a disordered state of the stomach. They are purely vegetable, being composed entirely of vegetable extracts; hence, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, they are at once the most harmless, pleasant, and efficacious assistant possible. These pills, by their peculiar action, give a tone to the stomach and bowels, disperse wind, assimilate with the food, and purify the blood. The sale of these pills is unprecedented: 2000 boxes have been sold in Lincolnshire in three months—a sale which no other medicine ever obtained, in so limited a circle, in so short a time. They are a sterling medicine, far superior to the numerous quack medicines of the day, most of which are of no use but to enrich the pockets of the makers, and to destroy the actual cure of diseases. (Testimonial from a Clergyman of Lincoln.) "Mr. Woodcock—Sir: Having derived great advantages from your 'Wind Pills,' I have much pleasure in recommending them to others, in the hope that by so doing it may be the means of alleviating and ultimately removing pain from the thousands who are suffering in some degree for the preparation of so useful a medicine."

Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, London; and may be obtained through all Medicine Vendors, or sent free by post on receipt of the price in stamps (post-paid), by PAGE D WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln. Price 1s 1d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d per box.

HORSE-RACING GAME.—THE ORIGINAL GAME, as published by E. C. SPURIN, can only be had at his Warehouse, 37, New Bond-street, London, with the latest improvements. The original initiators of his Game are also kept. Smaller Games for Children, from 2s 6d and upwards.

CHESSMEN in Ivory, Bone, and Hard Woods, cheap, at HALLITT'S Ivory Turnery Manufactory, 63, High Holborn, near the Strand. The Trade supplied, at 6d per piece. And other Chessmen repaired. Ivory turning taught, in 18 p. per lesson.

REEVE'S MOIST WATER-COLOURS, warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Colours in Cakes and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils are now used by all artists.—**Manufactory**, 113, Cheapside, London.

GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per Bottle; ELEC-TRO LIQUID SILVER, &c.—These established preparations make old gilt frames and worn-out plated articles NEW, by a single application.—**SMITH**, 281, Strand; Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Bobo Bazaar; Coleman, Pantheon; Aplin, 52, Lower Arcade.

IMPROVED AIR CANES for Shooting Rooks, Rabbits, Sea Fowl, &c., with Ball; Small Birds with Shot; Fish with Harpoon and Line, &c. Prices from 6s, Pump and Apparatus Complete. Superior Pea Rifles, 105s. **REILLY**, Gunmaker, New Oxford-street.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished drilled eyes. Sold in paper, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for present or future use. By **OWEN**, 88, Oxford-street; Millikin, 101, Strand; Looker, 42, Leadenhall-street, City; and by many drapers. Thomas Boulton, manufacturer, London, on each paper.

THE GORGET, SELF-ADJUSTING SHIRT.—The most perfect and easy fitting Shirt yet produced, and by a simple invention of the Patentee adjusts itself to all movements of the body, both back and front, either walking, sitting, or riding, 42s the half-dozen, including the Elastic Wristband. Illustrated Price List, with directions for self-measure, forwarded post free. Patentee, G. P. COOPER, Tailor to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, 6, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 26s, 31s 6d, and 37s 6d the Half-Dozen, are cut upon a new and improved principle, and combine the highest degree of excellence at the smallest cost. Satisfaction is, as usual, guaranteed, or the money returned.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS, with full particulars and directions for self-measurement, gratis and post free; and, if required, patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings, at 2s 6d the half-dozen, post free on receipt of four stamps.

RODGERS and CO. Improved Shirt-Makers, 59, St Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London. Established 60 years.

CORK HATS.—The manufacture of these Hats was so defective last season on the part of most houses, as to lead the public in many cases to condemn one of the greatest improvements that has been effected since the introduction of silk hats, while the general difficulty of obtaining perfect elastic lightness, and general comfort to the wearer, may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of the manufacturers, at 22, Birch-lane, Cornhill; at their Branch Establishment, No. 111, Strand; at all the principal towns in England and Scotland, several of the continental cities, and at any of the British colonies. Weighing from 4 oz. to 5 oz., varying as with other hats. Sample cases forwarded on receiving remittance. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition, Class 28, No. 125.

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